

BOROUGH OF NELSON

**ANNUAL
REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1966**





*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Office,
21, Carr Road,
Nelson.*

B O R O U G H O F N E L S O N

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

1 9 6 6

J. V. DYER,
Medical Officer of Health.

B O R O U G H O F N E L S O N

H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

Councillor P. S. Cox (Chairman)

Councillor J. F. Spence (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor K. Spence, J.P.) (ex.-officio)

Alderman Mrs. E. Kay

" J. Shepherd

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bannister

" J. Cuthbert

" Mrs. E. Ennis

" J. Greenwood

" J. C. L. Hilliard

" F. Mansfield

" P. Sagar

" Miss. J. Smith

" K. Sutcliffe

" R. Standage

" H. Trueman

" A. Whitworth



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LIST OF LOCAL AND ADOPTED SANITARY ACTS ADMINISTERED

BY THE COUNCIL

Nelson Water and Gas Act, 1866.
 Nelson Local Board Act, 1879.
 Nelson Improvement Act, 1886.
 Nelson Local Board Act, 1888.
 Nelson Corporation Act, 1903.
 Nelson Provisional Orders, 1871, 1873, 1876, 1890, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1904.
 Borough of Nelson (Extension) Orders, 1897.
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 1891.
 The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted 1896.
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts adopted 1912.
 The Nelson Corporation Act, 1921.
 The Public Health Act, 1925, except Sections 15, 35 and 41.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS RELATING TO SANITARY MATTERS

IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Dates of Adoption

1890	Common Lodging Houses.
1897	Offensive trades; Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Tanner, Leather Dresser, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Fat Melter, Tripe Boiler, Glue Maker, Size Maker, Gut Scraper.
1897	Nuisances.
1897 & 1907	Slaughterhouses.
1911	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations.
1931	Sanitary Conveniences.
1939	Buildings.
1951	Clean Food Bye-Laws.
1953	Regulating the emission of Black Smoke.
1958	Good Rule & Government and Prevention of Nuisances.
July 1960	Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 24- Bye-Laws.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	J.V. Dyer, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	G. Pritchard, M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector	W.T. Beckwith, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	J. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. F. Grindrod, M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Clerk	N. Griffiths
Clerks	Mrs. M. P. Hardwick (appointed 20-6-66) Mrs. K. Schofield (resigned 31-5-66) Miss S.A. Fisk
Technical Assistant- Smoke Control (Temporary)	F. Chippendale (appointed 22.11.66)

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Public Health Department,
21, Carr Road,
Nelson.

July, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough, for the year 1966, giving details of work done by the department, population changes, mortality, sickness, climate, etc. The harsh statistics, which studied in isolation, could make the keenest student of Nelson's history have second thoughts, can be avoided by keeping strictly to the commentaries and discussions.

My introductory letter can serve many purposes. It can summarise the contents of the Report; draw your attention to particular public health problems which need your consideration; whet your appetite to read on, or just be a platform for me to vent my feelings, knowing that no-one can answer me back. I usually manage to irritate someone. If it gets things moving, so much the better. In previous years I have always had a "theme" something on which I held strong views or which had annoyed me. As the months passed, I composed the Letter mentally, to and from work, until the time came, when like a literary giant in our National scholastic history, I reached for my pen and let the pearls flow.

It is my practice to go through the draft of the Report and write the Letter (capital L), whilst on my summer holidays. Under such circumstances when all that can annoy me is my immediate family or the weather, I can concentrate on the highlights, eliminate biased trivialities, then post it back to Nelson, with relief, from, in successive years, the Isle of Man, Isles of Scilly and now Isle of Islay.

Unfortunately, this year, there just isn't anything that I want to emphasise or catch the eye of the local newspaper editor. Fortunately, on the other hand, although I prefer to think of myself as predominantly a good listener, I have the capacity to talk at length, and should have no trouble in padding out my usual two pages.

The Birth Rate (17.8 per thousand of the population) and absolute number of live births, 550, is the highest for twenty years, since the 1947 post war "bulge" (20.1 per thousand of the population). Ten years or so before, in the hungry 'thirties', the birth rate was only 9.2 per thousand of the population.

How can this be explained? Family sizes are beginning to show signs of increasing from the average 2 child family towards the 3 child family; the 1947 babies are no doubt today's parents, and the marriage age is lower than in pre-war and immediate post-war years. If this latter suggestion should be the greatest contributory factor, then we are only borrowing from the future and the trend cannot continue indefinitely. Nevertheless, the absolute number of births in the 1960's is about 100 more each year than in the 1950's. This is of more than academic interest. 100 children is three infants' classes. 600 children in ten years' time will need youth leadership and soon after, employment. We must keep today's young parents and tomorrow's job-searchers here in East Lancashire.

The policy of the planners for this area is not yet fixed, although some of us have our own thoughts as to the way things are to be allowed to move. We should make the best of existing facilities, think big, just as did the "big" men of Nelson's municipal past.

I won't dwell on tipplers or smoke, these are being taken care of. By the early 1970's the whole valley will be smokeless. Our own programme is well under way, and made possible by the employment of a temporary technical assistant, who soon justified his appointment, entering into the work with enthusiasm and ability.

That ghastly tip at Reedyford; it is now officially closed, and not before time: I hope the entrance to the town is never decorated in such a way again. Paper streamers are all very well in New York welcoming V.I.P's, but not in Nelson welcoming strangers - let alone the livestock, rats and flies.

I would like you to start thinking about further ways of brightening up the town, if necessary drastic ways, if necessary, expensive ways. There is a need for single persons flats, for the business woman, middle-aged widower or student. We need to look ahead twenty or thirty years, when a great deal of property will begin to come into the category of twilight housing, the first stage on the inevitable progression towards readiness for demolition. This could be averted by action now. Buy up property, demolish derelict houses to shorten terraces, demolish terraces to open out neighbourhoods for gardens, light and breathing space, and fell unused chimneys to alter the skyline. I feel I should like to be in the position I was in, in the Services, before an official inspection of my unit - That's a mess, how can we tidy it up? Do we really want that? - No ! - Right, get rid of it.

Last year I mentioned that every year can be recalled by one particular event. 1966 is no exception, and the reason is in the weekly claims to sickness benefit, shown on Page 57. Compare the weeks 1st February to 1st March with the four-year average where minor bumps are smoothed out. Influenza. The day following a local paper headline "M.O.H. says no 'flu epidemic", I was aching and perspiring in bed, wondering if I should ever enjoy life again.

Once more, I acknowledge the high standard of work maintained by my colleagues, the Public Health Inspectors, who have had the extra supervision of Barrowford added to their normal duties in Nelson, and Mr. Griffiths, for seeing to the clerical side of the department. I thank, with sincerity, Mr. Griffiths and Mrs. Hardwick for their major part in producing this Report.

Finally, I do appreciate the interest of our Chairman, and his honest determination to advance the practice of preventive medicine.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. DYER.

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Some of the information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied from external sources, and I would place on record my acknowledgement and appreciation of this and also take the opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the following who so willingly co-operated in this respect.

Mr. T. J. Atherton,	Manager, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Office, Nelson.
MR. H. Barton,	Director of Public Cleansing, Nelson.
Mr. T. Beardsworth,	Chief Superintendent, Lancashire County Constabulary, Divisional Headquarters, Reedley, Nr. Burnley.
Dr. J. I. Capper,	Medical Director, No. 1 Mass Radiography Unit, Manchester Regional Hospital Board, Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley.
Mr. F. Cook,	Housing Superintendent, Nelson.
Dr. S. C. Gawne,	County Medical Officer of Health, County Offices, Preston.
Mr. W. Knight,	Borough Treasurer, Nelson.
Registrar General,	General Register Officer, Somerset House, London. W.C.2.
Mr. E. Robinson,	Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Nelson.
MR. C. D. Barnes,	Engineer, North Calder Water Board, Nelson.
Mr. R. Cornfield,	Manager, Ministry of Labour Office, Nelson.

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SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OF THE AREA

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	3,446
Ordnance Level, Lowest point	350 feet
Ordnance Level, Highest point	1,100 feet
Ordnance Level, centre of town	458 feet
Drainage of surface water - Natural, chiefly to Walverden Stream and Pendle Water.	
Subsoil - Clay with understratum of sandstone and out - croppings of coal.	
Population - Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year, 1966	30,980
Census, 1961	32,292
Males	15,176
Females	17,116
Census, 1951	34,384
Houses - Number inhabited at:	
End of 1966, according to Rate Books	12,149
Census, 1961	12,110
Census, 1951	12,162
- Number uninhabited at:	
End of 1966, according to Rate Books	376
Census, 1961	364
Census, 1951	222
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1966	£860,895
General Rate. 1966/67 (s.d. in the £)	12/9
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1966/67	£3,200

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1966/67 was £19,115 which is equivalent to a rate of 5.97d. in the £.

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population for mid-1966 was a reduction of 310 on the estimate for the previous year.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

1966 was a year of contrasts. Until July the area continued to enjoy full employment with some labour shortages in most industries. In the latter half of the year, however, the picture changed somewhat dramatically and became a confusion of redundancies, short-time working and a generally tightening labour market, culminating in extensive short-time working over the Christmas period and involving the majority of textile firms in the area.

During the year six firms declared some of their workers redundant while a further seven firms announced complete closure. Four of the latter group were textile firms which, again, has contributed to the further contraction of the traditional industry of the area.

At the end of the year the general picture was indeed dark, with the textile industry being particularly affected, and the prospects for the early part of the 1967 were poor.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

January

January presented mixed samples of weather from very mild to bitterly cold and some snow falls, but less than average total precipitation.

Until the 7th both days and nights were quite mild, but from then until the end of the third week was very cold, in fact from the 14th to the 19th day temperatures remained below, or very little above, freezing point and the nights were bitterly cold, on two occasions there being more than 11° of air frost. From the 25th a marked increase in temperature occurred each day until the 29th when the maximum was as high as 52.8°F. , more than 11° above average for January. Night temperatures during this period were also correspondingly high.

In spite of these mild periods with abnormally high temperatures, the mean maximum for the month was 2.3°F. below normal.

Precipitation was only a little more than 50% of average, and most of that occurred on three days, the 25th, 26th and 27th.

Ground frost was recorded 20 days, air frost 14 days, fog 5 days, snow fell on 3 days and snow lay on the ground 8 days.

February

February was cloudy, mild and very wet. With the exception of a quite cold period in the middle of the month (from the 9th-18th inclusive) when day temperatures remained around freezing point and there were some very cold nights; the month generally was very mild, and there were many days when the maximum and minimum temperatures were as much as $10^{\circ} - 12^{\circ}\text{F.}$ above average.

It was during the two mild periods that the rainfall was particularly heavy and made the total for the month more than 60% above normal.

Only one day, the 17th, was anything like sunny (6 hours of bright sunshine was recorded), so that the total for the month was only 24.3 hours or a little more than 50% of average.

Ground frost was recorded on 16 days, air frost on 12 days, there was some fog 1 day, snow fell on 2 days and there was snow on the ground for 9 days.

March

During the first two weeks day, and particularly night temperatures, were mostly above average, but there was night frost on the 13th and again on the 19th, and from the 22nd to the 30th, the commencement of Spring, there were some quite cold days. The mean maximum temperature was $2^{\circ} - 3^{\circ}$ below average, mainly on account of night frosts, as air frost was recorded during 5 nights and ground frost during 7 nights.

There were no really wet days, but the total precipitation for the month was a shade above average, and in spite of several reasonably sunny days the total bright sunshine recorded during the month was only 80% of average.

April

It was a rather cold month and also dull and wet.

The maximum daily temperature never reached average until the 22nd, in fact on the 2nd and again from the 14th - 18th inclusive, it was below the average minimum for April, and both ground and air frost were recorded at those times. From the 28th to the 30th the daily maximum rose from the mid-sixties to a little over 70°F., but in spite of the warmer days during the last week, the mean maximum temperature for the month was only 46.5°F. or 5°F. below normal.

Only 59% of the normal amount of bright sunshine was recorded and it was in fact the dullest April since our records commenced, although April, 1961 was only better by less than one hour.

Whilst April was not as wet as in recent years it was rather wetter than average, rain fell on 18 days and snow on 4.

However, the month ended with a day of unbroken bright sunshine and with the highest temperature of the month, in fact the maximum temperature on the 30th reached 70.5°F., the warmest since August last year and the warmest April day since 1949.

May

May commenced with two sunny and very warm days with maximum temperatures in the seventies. On the 2nd the maximum temperature in the shade reached 78.3°F., it was the warmest day since 30th July, 1963, and the warmest day in May since 25th May, 1953.

A very marked change occurred on the 3rd which was dull with no sunshine and the maximum temperature short of 50°F. With the exception of one day, the 10th, these cold days lasted until the 12th and on the 11th over an inch of rain fell. From the 13th to the 16th day temperatures topped average again, and then fluctuated until the 28th which was warm and sunny with over 14 hours of bright sunshine. These sunny conditions prevailed to the end of the month with an increase in the maximum temperature each day.

The 22nd was a very wet day and the following day brought gale conditions which were quite exceptional for May, there being very severe gusts of wind which did a certain amount of damage in the district.

Although there were only the two very wet days mentioned, rainfall for the month was 70% above average, and the sunny weather of the last few days raised the sunshine total to above the average for May.

In spite of many days of cool weather the mean maximum temperature was normal on account of the very warm days at the beginning and end of the month. The mean night temperature was also average.

June

This was a warm month but comparatively dull and much wetter than average.

During the first half of the month there were only a few days and the total rainfall amounted to just less than one inch. Both day and night temperatures were, with one or two exceptions, above average, but there were not many really sunny days.

After the 16th daily temperatures, both night and day, declined somewhat and from the 23rd - 28th the daily maximum failed to reach average. During the second half of the month, until the 27th, rain was measured every day and there were several very wet days, particularly the 22nd with $\frac{3}{4}$ " of rain and the 26th with 1.35".

Altogether there was 65% above average rainfall and only 71% of average sunshine, but the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were a little above normal.

It was the wettest June since 1958.

July

July on the whole was generally cool and unsettled, there were only half a dozen days when the maximum temperature was above normal and there were 21 days with rain.

The only warm spell was from the 19th - 22nd inclusive when maximum daily temperatures exceeded normal by from 3° - 6° F.

Following that, temperatures dropped considerably particularly the last four days of the month and during this period there was considerable rainfall, over 0.8" in one day alone, the 28th.

In spite of all that, the total bright sunshine recorded during the month was 10 hours above average for July, and the total rainfall was rather below average.

From the temperature viewpoint the mean maximum was 3°F. below average, but the mean minimum (night temperature) was normal.

August

The first two weeks were unsettled and it was predominantly cold, the day temperature only reaching average on three days although the night temperatures were fairly normal. During this period over 70% of the month's rainfall occurred, rain being measured on all but one day up to the 13th.

From the 16th to 20th inclusive was a warm sunny spell with day temperatures above average, topping the 70°F. mark on the 19th and 20th. This period ended with thunder storms and a considerable drop in day (maximum) temperatures and also in night (minimum) temperatures on the 23rd and 24th. On the 24th the air minimum temperature was as low as 38°F. and the grass minimum 32°F.

By the Bank Holiday weekend temperatures were normal again, but it was generally dull and some quite heavy thundry rain occurred during the Monday evening.

All in all, it was a dull, rather cold month, although the total rainfall was a little below average.

September

The weather for the first five days was unsettled, although temperatures were normal or a little above. From the 6th - 9th was dry and sunny, but then followed five days of quite heavy rainfall, and on the 16th there was a considerable drop in the night (air minimum) temperature to 32.9°F. However, this marked the onset of about a fortnight's dry weather with some quite sunny days, but also some days with morning or evening mist and fog on two days. There was some rain again on the last day of the month and the monthly total was average, as were the mean maximum and minimum temperatures, but bright sunshine was rather deficient.

October

The first ten days were quite dull and on the 3rd as much as 1.58 inches of rain fell. The 11th was the first really generally dry day with sunshine, when 6.2 hours were recorded.

From the 13th - 20th inclusive, was quite a wet spell with little sunshine. On the 22nd a drop in both maximum and minimum temperatures occurred and this prevailed until month end. During this period ground frost was recorded on 5 days and air frost on 2 days.

On the whole it was a dull month, in fact the dulllest October since 1960 and the wettest since 1961, although the total amount of rainfall was rather less than average for October (taken over a period of 20 years). The mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures were each within a degree of average.

November

This was a predominantly cold and showery month. Although rain was measured on 22 days there was rather less than average total rainfall, but it was the wettest November since 1933. It was also the dulllest November since 1933, although the amount of bright sunshine measured was within normal figures.

There were only eight days when the maximum day temperature was normal or above, and many minimum (night) temperatures were several degrees below normal, so that the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were over 2°F. below average.

Ground frost occurred on 13 days, air frost on 4 days and some snow fell on 2 days. On the 13th there was ground frost, air frost and fog, whilst two days later we experienced gale conditions with heavy showers.

The month ended with cold winds, showers, subnormal temperatures - both maximum and minimum, and a fairly quickly declining barometric pressure.

December

The quickly declining barometric pressure which commenced on the 29th November, continued until the 2nd December, when the barometer reading was as low as 27.945 inches, the lowest for quite a considerable time, but a quick recovery occurred during the following two days. As would be expected, strong winds and fairly heavy rainfall were characteristics of such an exceptionally deep depression.

There were only five days in the month when no rain or other form of precipitation was not measured, and on the 17th and 19th over an inch of rain occurred each day. The total for the month, although 2½ inches less than last year, was more than 2¼ inches, or a little over 50%, above average.

In spite of this the amount of bright sunshine exceeded the average for December by 5.4 hours, making it the sunniest since 1964.

Although there were several quite cold days, and nights particularly, ground frost being recorded on 11 days and air frost on 5, there were also many quite mild days with temperatures several degrees above normal, so that the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the month were slightly above average. In fact it was the mildest December since 1959.

Bright sunshine was measured on 261 days giving a total of 1006.3 hours for the full year, which was 87.2% of average and the dullest year since 1958 (929.0 hours). The sunniest day was 29th June with 14.5 hours.

The warmest day of the year was 2nd May when the maximum temperature in the shade rose to 78.3°F., and the coldest day was 15th January when the minimum shade temperature was 20.8°F. The lowest temperature on the grass was 15.2°F. also on the 15th January.

The total rainfall was almost 13% more than average, making it the wettest year since 1954. Rain was measured on 220 days, the wettest day being 3rd October with a total of 1.58".

The following Tables give various statistical information on the Climatological Conditions throughout the year.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE 1966

Height of Instrument above Sea Level 546 feet

Month	Uncorrected Readings				Pressure at Mean Sea Level					
	Mean Reading		Range		Highest Reading			Lowest Reading		
	Inches	Milli-bars	Inches	Milli-bars	Inches	Milli-bars	Day of Month	Inches	Milli-bars	Day of mth
January	29.202	988.9	1.435	48.6	30.575	1035.4	14	29.075	984.6	1
February	28.880	978.0	1.184	40.1	29.994	1015.7	1	28.768	974.2	22
March	29.441	997.0	2.135	72.3	30.847	1044.6	19	28.653	970.3	27
April	29.187	988.4	1.240	42.0	30.555	1034.7	30	29.332	993.3	9
May	29.379	994.9	1.055	35.7	30.466	1031.7	15	29.421	996.3	6
June	29.347	993.8	0.709	24.0	30.242	1024.1	30	29.527	999.9	5
July	29.373	994.7	0.732	24.8	30.304	1026.2	21	29.551	1000.7	24
August	29.347	993.8	1.063	36.0	30.431	1030.5	16	29.356	994.1	3
September	29.447	996.2	1.075	36.4	30.419	1031.1	19	29.317	992.8	2
October	29.143	986.9	1.315	44.5	30.454	1031.3	30	29.102	985.5	3
November	29.436	996.8	1.308	44.2	30.301	1026.1	2, 19	28.981	981.4	30
December	29.075	984.6	1.736	58.8	30.318	1026.7	7	28.558	967.1	2
For the 12 months	29.271	991.2	1.249	42.3	30.847	1044.6	19th Mar	28.558	967.1	2nd Dec

Month	In Screen										On Grass		In Ground				
	Maximum				Minimum				Mean Temp.								
	Mean	Highest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Mean	Highest Min. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Min. Temp.	Day of Month	Mean Temp.	Mean Range	Mean Min.	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month.	1 ft.	4 ft.
January	39.2	52.8	29	30.0	19	32.4	47.5	29	20.8	15	35.80	6.8	29.8	15.2	15	36.3	41.1
February	42.6	55.0	5	30.0	10	35.2	44.2	26	24.0	14 & 15	38.90	7.4	33.2	21.7	14	38.7	40.8
March	46.8	53.0	2	39.2	24	37.4	44.0	7	27.2	19	42.10	9.4	35.2	24.0	13	41.7	42.1
April	46.5	70.5	30	35.8	15	37.1	47.6	23	27.3	4	41.80	9.4	-	-	-	41.6	42.1
May	57.8	78.3	2	49.6	3	42.9	48.6	25	36.4	29	50.35	14.9	37.9	29.9	30	50.7	46.0
June	64.0	70.9	9	57.2	24	51.5	56.1	15	43.2	29	57.75	12.5	48.0	35.1	29	57.9	50.9
July	62.6	70.5	21	56.8	31	51.2	57.0	20	40.5	18	56.90	11.4	48.4	35.5	18	59.6	54.2
August	62.6	72.4	19	55.3	21	49.5	56.0	19 & 30	38.6	16	56.05	13.1	46.3	32.0	24	58.4	55.2
September	60.8	66.8	20	55.6	16	49.0	58.0	11 & 12	32.9	16	54.90	11.8	44.4	33.0	9	56.5	55.2
October	52.9	60.0	6	45.3	26	43.2	51.5	13	30.0	29	48.05	9.7	39.3	24.7	29	50.5	53.0
November	45.0	50.8	13	36.2	28	36.5	46.2	13	27.1	11	40.75	8.5	33.0	21.8	11	42.5	48.2
December	44.1	51.1	28	35.4	25	35.8	44.0	18	25.8	26	39.95	8.3	32.7	21.0	25	39.5	44.3
For 1966	52.0	78.3	2nd May	30.0	19/1 10/2	41.8	58.0	11 & 12 Sept	20.8	15th Jan	46.90	10.2	38.9	15.2	15th Jan	47.8	47.8
For 1965	51.6	77.2	14th May	30.0	2nd Mar.	40.6	56.9	13th July	13.2	2nd Mar	46.10	11.0	34.0	12.3	4th Jan	47.2	47.3

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY

Month	Mean Relati- ve Humid- ity %	Total Rain- fall		Greatest amount in one day		Greatest amount in one day		Day of month	No. of days with rain	No. of days with- out rain
		Inches	Milli- metres	Inches	Milli- metres	Inches	Milli- metres			
January	89.8	2.23	56.6	0.07	1.8	0.73	18.5	27	13	18
February	89.3	5.57	141.5	0.20	5.1	1.18	30.0	7	17	11
March	82.3	2.88	73.1	0.09	2.3	0.44	11.2	26	18	13
April	82.1	3.06	77.7	0.10	2.5	0.70	17.8	1	18	12
May	69.2	3.94	100.1	0.13	3.3	1.17	29.7	22	16	15
June	76.5	4.95	125.7	0.16	4.1	1.35	34.3	26	20	10
July	76.1	3.69	93.7	0.12	3.0	0.82	20.8	28	21	10
August	76.7	4.51	114.1	0.15	3.8	0.84	21.3	12	16	15
September	84.0	4.16	105.7	0.14	3.6	1.22	31.0	14	13	17
October	85.7	4.50	114.3	0.15	3.8	1.58	40.1	3	20	11
November	83.9	4.07	103.4	0.14	3.6	0.71	18.0	15	22	8
December	86.7	6.65	168.9	0.21	5.3	1.38	35.0	19	26	5
For 1966	81.9	50.21	1275.3	0.14	3.6	1.58	40.1	3rd Oct	220	145
For 1965	81.2	47.32	1201.9	0.13	3.3	1.67	42.4	17th Dec	205	160

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Month	Total Bright Sunshine (hours)	Mean Daily Bright Sunshine (hours)	Highest in one day		No. of days with Bright Sunshine	No. of days without Bright Sunshine
			Amount (hours)	Day of month		
January	24.8	0.8	4.6	19	14	17
February	24.3	0.9	6.0	17	15	13
March	71.6	2.3	8.3	25	24	7
April	75.3	2.5	12.5	30	19	11
May	186.1	6.0	14.4	29	28	3
June	125.9	4.2	14.5	29	28	2
July	159.3	5.1	13.9	21	28	3
August	122.1	3.9	11.2	16	26	5
September	95.9	3.2	8.0	22	26	4
October	62.6	2.0	6.8	24	21	10
November	35.8	1.2	5.5	5	17	13
December	22.6	0.7	3.9	3	15	16
For 1966	1006.3	2.7	14.5	29th June	261	104
For 1965	1066.7	2.9	13.4	17th July	279	86

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE FIGURES FOR 1966 WITH AVERAGE AMOUNTS,

AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE

RAINFALL

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Amount in inches	2.23	5.57	2.88	3.06	3.94	4.95	3.69	4.51	4.16	4.50	4.07	6.65	50.21
% of average	55.3	162.9	113.4	109.3	158.2	172.5	93.4	95.8	101.5	121.3	93.3	133.3	114.2
Average 20 years	4.03	3.42	2.54	2.80	2.49	2.87	3.95	4.71	4.10	3.71	4.36	4.99	43.97
Group % of average		110.5			146.6			96.9			115.9		

SUNSHINE

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in hours	24.8	24.3	71.6	75.3	186.1	125.9	159.3	122.1	95.9	62.6	35.8	22.6	1006.3
% of average	95.8	49.4	80.6	59.5	107.7	74.1	110.5	87.9	91.4	80.7	93.7	132.9	87.2
Average 20 years	25.9	49.2	88.8	126.5	172.7	169.8	144.1	138.8	104.9	77.6	38.2	17.0	1153.5
Group % of average		75.3			80.4			96.6			102.4		

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONSRAINFALL

Comparative Table showing amounts measured at various points during 1966 with monthly averages, and during the previous six years with annual averages.

Month or Year	Ogden Reservoir (Inches)	Sewage Works (Inches)	Coldwell Reservoir (Inches)	Climatological Station (Cemetery) (Inches)
January	2.71	2.02	2.93	2.23
February	6.52	4.82	6.93	5.57
March	4.18	2.34	2.91	2.88
April	3.18	2.51	3.80	3.06
May	4.93	4.06	4.40	3.94
June	6.18	5.73	5.93	4.95
July	4.99	4.01	4.63	3.69
August	5.45	4.61	4.90	4.51
September	5.69	4.05	4.50	4.16
October	5.33	4.48	6.08	4.50
November	5.51	3.94	4.24	4.07
December	9.49	6.46	7.10	6.65
Totals	64.16	49.03	58.35	50.21
Monthly Average	5.35	4.09	4.86	4.18
1960	59.62	48.77	58.15	48.57
1961	63.81	47.79	52.17	47.80
1962	54.40	41.53	45.03	40.14
1963	49.42	35.63	44.81	39.39
1964	54.35	42.32	48.26	38.63
1965	61.36	46.54	53.35	47.32
Annual Averages	57.16	43.76	50.29	43.64

EXTREMES IN ANNUAL RAINFALL, SUNSHINE AND TEMPERATURE STATISTICS OVER THE 15 YEARS, 1952 - 66 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Rainfall					Sunshine					Temperature								
	Annual Amount	Month	Wettest A ^m t	Day	Am ^t	Driest Month	Days with rain	Annual Amount (hrs)	Month	Am ^t (hrs)	Day	Am ^t (hrs)	Days with sun	Highest Temp ^t Of.	Highest Date	Lowest Of.	Lowest Date	Lowest Grass Of.	Lowest Grass Date.
1966	50.21	Dec.	6.65"	3rd Oct	1.58"	Jan	220	1006.3	May	186.1	29th June	14.5	261	78.3	2nd May	20.8	15th Jan	15.2	15th Jan.
1965	47.32"	Dec.	9.21"	18th Dec	1.67"	Feb	205	1066.7	June	161.4	17th July	13.4	279	77.2	14th May	13.2	2nd Mar.	12.3	4th Jan.
1964	38.63"	July	6.20"	18th July	1.90"	Feb	185	1087.8	May	177.9	27th July	13.6	269	75.1	17th May	17.1	26th Dec.	13.1	Jan.
1963	39.39"	Nov.	6.63	25th Sept	1.28"	Jan	202	1133.4	June	180.4	2nd June	14.7	279	80.0	30th May	10.0	12th Jan	9.5	26th Dec.
1962	40.14"	Jan	5.57"	11th Feb.	1.28"	Nov.	189	1065.1	June	175.7	5th June	14.3	261	72.4	7th July	12.1	1st Jan.	7.5	25th Feb.
1961	47.80"	Jan	6.51"	3rd Aug.	1.90"	Mar	207	1056.4	May	157.7	29th June	14.0	281	82.1	29th Aug.	15.1	31st Dec.	13.0	28th & 29th Dec.
1960	48.57"	Nov	7.17"	3rd Dec.	1.73"	June	230	1144.8	June	232.9	25th June	14.3	275	79.7	21st June	19.6	15th Feb	12.4	14th Jan.
1959	34.74"	Dec	7.49"	26th Oct.	1.78"	Sept	171	1319.9	May	213.4	14th June	15.3	290	82.0	4th July	11.0	16th Jan	12.0	26th Jan.
1958	45.31"	June	5.08"	7th June	1.11"	Apr.	239	929.0	July	130.1	15th June	12.5	258	74.5	10th Aug.	12.6	23rd Jan	8.9	22nd Jan.
1957	47.98"	Oct	6.91"	31st Dec	2.04"	Apr.	208	1243.0	June	293.1	15th & 17th June.	15.1	277	81.0	28th June	22.1	20th Feb	14.2	20th Jan.
1956	43.98"	Aug	9.87"	1st Aug.	1.39"	Feb	223	1198.3	May	209.9	13th June	13.1	266	76.0	11th June	10.1	2nd Feb.	2.6	2nd Feb.
1955	32.36"	Dec	6.61	27th Dec.	0.92"	Aug.	202	1482.9	July	281.6	31st Mar.	14.1	275	81.0	13th July	11.9	22nd Feb.	10.7	17th Dec.
1954	57.36"	Oct	8.71	20th Jan	1.96"	Apr.	264	982.3	Apr.	148.8	July.	13.0	257	77.8	1st Sept	12.8	2nd Mar.	4.6	2nd Feb
1953	43.87"	Aug	6.38"	26th June	2.23"	May	206	1245.6	May	209.0	27th June	13.6	271	88.8	12th Aug.	20.9	8th Feb.	16.8	8th Feb.
1952	41.82"	Aug	6.61"	9th Aug.	1.69"	May	226	1158.7	May	174.5	5th July.	14.6	285	80.0	17th May.	12.0	27th Jan.	5.0	28th Jan.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate

Early Neo-natal and Still Births per 1,000 total births 18.1

Maternal Deaths

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live and still)births Nil

COMMENTS ON STATISTICSPopulation

The decline in the population still continues according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid- 1966 of 30,980. This was a reduction of 310 on the estimate for the previous year and is the smallest figure for a considerable time, certainly since the turn of the century. The last time an increase of population was estimated was in 1961 with an increase of 670, but each year since, with the exception of 1963 when the estimated population was the same as in 1962, there has been an annual decrease, the total being 1,160. This was in spite of the fact that in each of four of those years, 1962, 3, 4 and 1966, the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths giving a total natural increase in population of 137. The excess in 1966 was 33.

Live Births

Once again the total live births exceeded 500, and this was the sixth successive year. The actual total of 550 was an increase of 48 on the previous year and in fact was the highest in any year since 1948. Furthermore, excluding the two immediate post-war years of 1947 and 1948 with 637 and 567 live births respectively, the 550 in 1966 was the highest figure since 1923 which had 24 more live births but a larger population by 9,400. The excess of live births over deaths in 1923 was 125, against 33 in 1966. Also in 1923 the number of illegitimate live births was 29 or 5.0% of the total live births, whereas in 1966 there were 59 illegitimate live births equal to 10.7% of the total, and an increase of 13 on the total illegitimate births in 1965, which was 9.16% of total live births in that year. The total illegitimate births in 1966 was the highest recorded in any year since 1908, when these births were first recorded separately.

The number of live births which took place in Fern Lea Maternity Home was 214 or 38.9% of the total live births. This was in line with the average percentage over recent years.

A similar number, 204 live births occurred outside the Borough. This was 37.1% of the total live births, an increase of 2.3% on the corresponding figure in 1965; was in conformity with the increasing trend shown in recent years, and was 6% more than the average number of inward transfer births for the previous 5 years.

The increased number of live births gave a Crude Live Birth Rate of 17.8 per 1,000 population. This rate has varied from 16.0 to 16.8 per 1,000 over the period 1961-1965 inclusive with an average of 16.4. The 1966 rate at 17.8 per 1,000 was 1.8 in excess of that for 1965, and was also the highest such rate since 1947 which was 20.1 per 1,000 population.

The Adjusted Live Birth Rate, used for external comparison purposes, was 20.2 per 1,000 population, an increase of 1.9 per 1,000 on the 1965 rate and the highest since 1950 the year the Adjusted Live Birth Rate was first given. It was also 1.9 per 1,000 in excess of the average rate for the period 1961-65 inclusive, in which the Annual number of live births exceeded 500.

On external comparison, the Nelson Adjusted Live Birth Rate was the highest of any authority in Health Division No.6, the next being Padiham U.D. with 19.9 per 1,000. It was also 2.4 per 1,000 higher than the corresponding rate for Burnley C.B., and 2.5 per 1,000 in excess of the birth rate for England and Wales as a whole.

It was the sixth successive year that the Nelson Adjusted Live Birth Rate has exceeded the National Rate, but usually only by 0.2 to 0.4 per 1,000. However, the National Live Birth Rate at 17.7 per 1,000 was a reduction of 0.4 per 1,000 on the previous year, and was the smallest since 1961, the average since then being 18.1 per 1,000.

From 1955 when the National Birth Rate was 15.0 per 1,000 population it gradually increased a little each year until 1964 when it reached 18.4 per 1,000, but since then, it has dropped by 0.3 and 0.4 per 1,000 on 1965 and 1966 respectively, to 17.7 per 1,000. In Nelson over the same period the Adjusted Live Birth Rate fluctuated from 13.6 per 1,000 population in 1955 to 16.1 per 1,000 in 1959, dropped to 16.0 in 1960, and has risen each year since, with the exception of 1965, to finish at 20.2 per 1,000 population in 1966.

Still Births

Only 4 still Births were registered during 1966. This was a remarkable decrease on the 14 registered in 1965, but the total that year was the highest since 1961, whereas the 4 in 1966 was the same as the 1964 total, which was the lowest annual number of Still Births registered since 1929, when Still Births were first recorded separately. In those days the number of Still Births registered each year was around the 30 mark, whereas since 1962 there has only been one year with double figures, that being 1965 with 14.

The Still Birth Rate in 1966 was 7.2 per 1,000 total births and was the lowest recorded in Nelson. It was 19.9 per 1,000 less than the 1965 Still Birth Rate and 8.2 per 1,000 total births less than the National Rate.

On a population basis the Nelson Still Birth Rate was 0.13 per 1,000, a reduction of 0.19 per 1,000 on the 1965 figure, and also 0.15 per 1,000 population less than the 1966 National Rate.

Deaths

There were 517 deaths assigned to Nelson during 1966 and although this was less than in 1965 it was a little above the average figure for recent years.

The Crude Death Rate was 16.7 per 1,000 population which was identical to the 1965 rate, but 0.8 per 1,000 higher than the average Crude Death Rate for the period of the previous five years. Since 1951 there was only one year with a Crude Death Rate higher than the 1966 rate and that was 1960 with 16.9 per 1,000 population.

A reduction of 0.01 was shown in the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General which was 0.88. This is used to convert the Crude Death Rate to the Adjusted Death Rate which is a basis on which it might be compared with that of other authorities and with the national rate. The very slight reduction in the factor supplied signifies that the age and sex construction of the Nelson population is very slightly nearer to that of the population of England and Wales as a whole - at 0.88 the factor is now the same as that supplied in 1953.

By the use of this factor the Adjusted Death Rate for 1966 was 14.7 per 1,000 population, a reduction of 0.1 per 1,000 on the previous year, but the same as the average for the previous 5 years. For the second successive year the National Death Rate increased by 0.2 to give 11.7 per 1,000 population in 1966. This was 3.0 per 1,000 less than the Adjusted Rate for Nelson for that year, Whereas in 1965 it was 3.5 per 1,000 less.

The Adjusted Death Rates for the Authorities included in Health Division No.6 varied from 12.5 to 17.1 per 1,000 population with an average of 14.5, which was 0.2 per 1,000 less than the Nelson rate, whilst the comparable rate for Burnley C.B., was 0.2 per 1,000 greater than the Nelson rate.

The principal causes of death were, (1) Heart and Circulatory Diseases, (2) Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, (3) Respiratory Diseases, and (4) Cancer. This is as in recent years except for the fact that in 1966 deaths from Respiratory Diseases have superseded deaths from Cancer in third place.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases accounted for 197 deaths, 38.1% of the total and gave a mortality rate of 6.36 per 1,000 population. This was a slight reduction on the 1965 figures, but comparable with average for the previous five years. Looking at individual causes within this category showed that although the total was similar, there was a slight change in distribution, that is a small increase in deaths from Coronary and Hypertensive Conditions with a reduction in other causes in this category.

Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System with a total of 92 deaths amounting to 17.8% of all deaths and giving a death rate of 2.97 per 1,000 population, showed a marked increase on the figures of recent years from this cause. In fact, the 1966 figures are the highest since 1959.

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) showed a marked increase. There were 77 deaths from causes classifiable under this heading. This was 14.9% of the total deaths in Nelson and gave a mortality rate of 2.48 per 1,000 population. The extent of the increase on the previous year was 37 cases, 6.3% of total and 1.05 per 1,000 on the mortality rate. This was mainly accounted for by increases of 14 deaths from bronchitis and 12 from influenza mostly amongst the older residents. The 1966 statistics for deaths from these diseases were the highest for many years, and in fact were slightly more than double the corresponding figures for 1959.

There was a reduction in the number of deaths from the various forms of Cancer, so that this became the fourth principal cause of death, although the real reason for this was the marked increase referred to in the previous paragraph. However, the total of 69 cancer deaths was 13.4% of the total deaths and the mortality rate 2.23 per 1,000 population. This was a reduction on the previous year of 7 deaths and 0.20 per 1,000 in the death rate. The death rate from deaths attributable to cancer in England and Wales as a whole in 1966 was 2.25 per 1,000 population.

Deaths from Accidents and Suicides which total was unusually high in 1965, showed a reduction of 12 in 1966 giving a total of 25. The reduction was brought about by 5 fewer deaths from motor vehicles accidents and 7 fewer from all other accidents. A closer look at the latter revealed that the reduction was in the deaths due to accidents in the home, there being 7 fewer deaths from conditions which terminated life following a fall. This could possibly be due to the success of propaganda on this subject. Deaths from suicide again accounted for 9 deaths, 7 males and 2 females, the exact reverse of last year; most were due to gas poisoning.

The distribution of deaths according to age groups gave the highest figures in the 75-79, and 80-84 years groups, each with 95. Deaths of persons 65 years of age or over totalled 394 which represented 76.2% of the total deaths, an increase of 1.9% on the total in 1965 and slightly more than in recent years. An additional Table has been included this time giving the age groups distribution of deaths on a percentage basis over the last 10 years. This shows the changes which have occurred during the decade.

Whilst as usual the early months of the year had the largest number of deaths, the 90 recorded in February was unusually high, something approaching twice the usual, and gave a monthly death rate of 2.90 per 1,000 population.

The number of residents who actually died in the borough during 1966 was 289 or 55.9% of the total deaths assigned to Nelson. This was 3.7% more than in 1965 and equalled about two-thirds of the number of such deaths in the immediate post-war years. This difference is mainly on account of the increased number each year of residents from the aged section of the population who die in hospitals or institutions, usually in the Burnley Group.

Of the 228 residents who died out of the borough in 1966, 94.3% took place in hospitals or institutions. This is about the usual proportion these years.

Finally 48.2% of net deaths assigned to the borough in 1966 occurred in hospitals or institutions. This was slightly fewer than in 1965 (51.0%) but rather more than average. Generally, this percentage showed an increase in recent years.

Infant Mortality

There were 12 infant deaths during the year, an increase of 2 on the total in 1965. The Infant Mortality Rate was 21.8 per 1,000 live births, a reduction of 6.8 per 1,000 on the previous year's figure. The National Infant Mortality Rate was 19.0 per 1,000, the same as in the previous year which was the lowest ever recorded.

Included in the infant deaths were 8 infants under the age of 4 weeks, which gave a Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 14.5 per 1,000 live births. Furthermore, 6 of those were aged under one week which gave an Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate of 10.9 per 1,000 live births. These National Rates were as follows - Neo-natal 12.9 per 1,000 related live births and Early Neo-Natal 11.1 per 1,000 related live births.

Classification of the Infant Deaths according to ages and causes is shown in the Table on Page 43.

Maternal Mortality

Once again, for the sixth successive year no maternal death occurred.

The Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.26 per 1000 total (live and still) births.

The following Tables show:-

1. Birth Rates, Death Rates and Analysis of Mortality for England and Wales and Nelson, 1966.
2. Nelson Vital Statistics 1966 and previous 10 years with averages.
3. Comparison of Nelson Birth and Death Rates with National Rates 1938-1966 inclusive.
4. Vital Statistics for 1966 of authorities in Health Division No.6 and Burnley.C.B.
5. Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1966 with equivalent Death Rates.
6. Death Rates from Various Causes, 1959-1965 inclusive.
7. Principal Causes of Death during 1966 and previous 7 years.
8. Classification of Infant Deaths during 1966 according to ages and Causes.
9. Analysis of Deaths from Cancer during 1966 according to age groups and location of growth.
10. Death Rate from Cancer according to site of growth 1959-1966 inclusive.
11. Monthly Analysis of Deaths during 1966 with rates per 1,000 population.
12. Summary of ages at Death during 1966.
13. Annual Percentage Summary of Ages at Death 1957-1966 inclusive.
14. Deaths occurring in Nelson and outward & Inward Transferable Deaths in percentage comparison with Nett Deaths assigned to Nelson each year over the period 1933-1966 inclusive.
15. Deaths occurring in Hospitals & Institutions in relation to Total Deaths during 1966.
16. Deaths occurring in Hospitals & Institutions etc., Annually from 1954-1966 inclusive with averages.
17. Percentages of Total Deaths according to ages, at five-year intervals from 1920-1965 and 1966.

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND
NELSON FOR THE YEAR 1966

	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 home population	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 home population
Births:				
Live Births	850,000	17.7	550	17.8
Still Births	13,300	(0.28 (15.4(a)	4	(0.13 (7.2(a)
Deaths				
All Causes	563,626	11.7	517	16.7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,353	0.048	2	0.06
Respiratory	2,090	0.043	2	0.06
Non-respiratory	263	0.005	-	-
Cancer (all forms)	108,142	2.25	69	2.23
Lung and bronchus	27,019	0.56	24	0.78
Other cancer	81,123	1.69	45	1.45
Maternal Mortality (total)	223	0.26(a)	-	-
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	169	0.20(a)	-	-
Due to Abortion	54	0.06(a)	-	-
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Infant Mortality	16,147	19.0(b)	12	21.8
Neo-natal Mortality	10,934	12.9(b)	8	14.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality	9,447	11.1	6	10.9
Peri-natal Mortality	22,747	26.3	10	18.1

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(b) Per 1,000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 48,075,300
(2) 30,980

(1) Provisional figures based on Registrar- General's Quarterly Returns

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 20.2 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 1.14)
Death Rate 14.7 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 0.88)

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1966 AND THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS, WITH 5 YEARS' AVERAGES

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
		No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 births
1956	32,700	444	13.6	521	15.9	10	22	Nil	Nil	8	18	7	16
1957	32,330	431	13.3	505	15.6	12	27	Nil	Nil	10	23	6	14
1958	32,060	432	13.5	489	15.3	9	20	Nil	Nil	11	26	5	12
1959	31,720	474	14.9	526	16.6	16	33	Nil	Nil	9	19	7	15
1960	31,470	467	14.8	533	16.9	16	33	1	2.07	8	17	7	15
Average for 5 yrs.		450	14.0	515	16.1	13	27	0.2	0.41	9	21	6	14
1961	32,140	530	16.5	536	16.7	17	31	Nil	Nil	7	13	6	11
1962	32,000	539	16.8	515	16.1	12	22	Nil	Nil	9	17	8	15
1963	32,000	519	16.2	493	15.4	6	11	Nil	Nil	12	23	6	12
1964	31,540	518	16.4	464	14.7	4	8	Nil	Nil	11	21	10	19
1965	31,290	502	16.0	521	16.7	14	27	Nil	Nil	14	28	10	20
Average for 5 yrs.		522	16.4	506	15.9	11	20	Nil	Nil	11	20	8	15
1966	30,980	550	17.8	517	16.7	4	7	Nil	Nil	12	22	8	14

VITAL STATISTICS
COMPARISON OF NELSON BIRTH AND DEATH RATES WITH THE NATIONAL RATES OVER A PERIOD OF 29 YEARS, 1938 - 1966 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Nelson										England and Wales				
	Estimated population	Birth Rates		Death Rates			Birth Rates		Death Rates		Total	Maternal	Infant	Neo-natal Live Births	
		Live	Adjusted 1 000	Still	Total	Crude Adjusted per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Live	Still	Per 1000 Total Births					
		Crude per pop'n									Per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Per 1000 Total Births	Total per 1000	
1938	35,110	9.2	=	52.8	15.6	16.6	5.86	55	40.2	=	15.1	11.6	2.97	53	=
1939	34,390	8.1	=	31.9	15.2	16.2	10.17	78	60.3	37.8	15.0	12.1	2.82	50	=
1940	33,520	9.6	=	31.8	15.8	14.4	5.95	56	32.8	36.1	14.6	14.3	2.16	55	=
1941	32,240	10.5	=	55.0	14.3	=	5.06	51	=	34.4	14.2	12.9	2.23	59	=
1942	32,580	13.8	=	46.8	15.1	=	Nil	56	=	33.0	15.8	11.6	2.01	49	27.2
1943	31,590	13.3	=	41.1	16.1	=	Nil	48	=	30.2	16.5	12.1	2.29	49	25.2
1944	31,420	15.6	=	23.8	15.3	=	1.98	24	=	27.7	17.6	11.6	1.93	46	24.3
1945	31,100	13.4	=	43.4	15.3	=	2.28	40	=	27.6	16.1	11.4	1.79	46	24.8
1946	32,650	16.2	=	50.1	15.1	=	Nil	28	=	27.2	19.1	11.5	1.43	43	24.5
1947	33,140	20.1	=	16.9	14.9	=	1.47	40	31.4	24.1	20.5	12.0	1.17	41	22.7
1948	34,530	16.4	=	25.7	15.0	=	Nil	40	28.2	23.2	17.9	10.8	1.02	34	19.7
1949	34,530	13.8	=	28.4	15.9	14.1	Nil	36	16.7	22.7	16.7	11.7	0.98	32	19.3
1950	34,670	14.1	15.1	10.1	16.3	14.5	4.04	12.2	10.2	22.7	15.8	11.6	0.86	29.8	18.5
1951	34,240	13.6	14.4	27.2	16.9	14.9	2.10	28.0	21.6	23.0	15.5	12.5	0.79	29.6	18.8
1952	33,900	13.4	14.2	21.5	13.7	12.1	2.15	17.5	13.1	22.6	15.3	11.3	0.72	27.6	18.3
1953	33,510	14.5	15.4	20.1	15.7	13.8	2.01	32.8	24.6	22.4	15.5	11.4	0.76	26.8	17.7
1954	33,390	11.1	12.1	28.8	15.1	13.5	Nil	21.6	16.2	23.4	15.2	11.3	0.69	25.5	17.7
1955	33,220	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.9	13.2	Nil	12.0	7.2	23.1	15.0	11.7	0.64	24.9	17.3
1956	32,700	13.6	14.8	22.0	15.9	15.3	Nil	18.0	15.8	23.0	15.7	11.7	0.56	23.8	16.9
1957	32,330	13.3	14.4	27.0	15.6	15.2	Nil	23.2	13.9	22.4	16.1	11.5	0.47	23.0	16.5
1958	32,060	13.5	14.5	20.4	15.3	14.6	Nil	25.5	11.6	21.6	16.4	11.7	0.43	22.5	16.2
1959	31,720	14.9	16.1	32.7	16.6	15.9	Nil	19.0	14.8	20.7	16.5	11.6	0.38	22.0	15.8
1960	31,470	14.8	16.0	33.1	16.9	16.1	2.07	17.1	15.0	19.7	17.1	11.5	0.39	21.7	15.6
1961	32,140	16.5	17.8	31.1	16.7	15.8	Nil	13.2	11.3	18.7	17.4	12.0	0.33	21.4	15.5
1962	32,000	16.8	18.2	21.8	16.1	15.3	Nil	16.7	14.8	18.1	18.0	11.9	0.35	21.4	15.1
1963	32,000	16.2	18.5	11.4	15.4	14.0	Nil	23.1	11.6	17.3	18.2	12.2	0.28	20.9	14.2
1964	31,540	16.4	18.7	7.7	14.7	13.4	Nil	21.2	19.3	16.3	18.4	11.3	0.25	20.0	13.8
1965	31,290	16.0	18.3	27.1	16.7	14.8	Nil	27.9	19.9	15.7	18.1	11.5	0.25	19.0	13.0
1966	30,980	17.8	20.2	7.2	16.7	14.7	Nil	21.8	14.5	15.4	17.7	11.7	0.26	19.0	12.9

VITAL STATISTICS

Table showing Vital Statistics for 1966 of Authorities in Health Division No.6 and Burnley County Borough, for comparison.

	Estimated Population Mid-year 1966							
	Nelson MB	Colne MB	Burnley RD	Padiham UD	Brierfield UD	Barrowford UD	Trawden UD	Burnley CB
	30,980	18,990	15,860	10,210	7,280	4,670	1,860	78,380
Mortality Rates per 1,000 Est. Pop'n. Total (all forms)								
Crude Rate	16.7	16.9	14.9	14.6	12.4	21.4	15.6	15.67
Adjusted Rate	14.7	16.1	13.1	13.9	12.5	17.1	14.3	14.88
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.20	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.06
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	2.23	3.16	3.28	2.45	1.65	4.28	3.76	2.55
Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Est. Pop'n.								
Crude Rate	17.8	15.2	13.9	17.9	13.0	10.7	13.4	15.91
Adjusted Rate	20.2	18.3	15.9	19.9	14.5	13.4	16.9	17.82
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births	7.2	13.7	22.1	16.1	Nil	Nil	38.5	19.65
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.79
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	21.8	17.4	9.0	43.7	Nil	Nil	40.0	29.67
Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.5	10.4	4.5	32.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	21.65
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.9	6.9	4.5	21.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	20.85
Peri-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 total births	18.1	20.5	26.5	37.6	Nil	Nil	38.5	40.09

VITAL STATISTICS

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966 WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

PART 1

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 wks & under 1 year	Age in years							Total All Ages.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	
				1	5	15	25	35	45	55			65	75 & Over
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2)	0.06
3. Syphilitic Disease	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-)	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-)	
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1)	0.03
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3)	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9)	0.39
	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	5	23)	0.78
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1)	
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	8	0.26
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	0.09
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M.	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	3	2	13)	0.65
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	7)	
16. Diabetes	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2)	0.06
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-)	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1)	0.06
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1)	
18. Coronary disease, angina	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	12	31)	2.97
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	46	61)	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M.	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	18	29	19	71)	3.87
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	28	49)	
20. Other heart disease	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4)	0.29
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5)	
21. Other circulatory disease	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	20)	1.68
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	25	32)	
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8)	0.52
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8)	
Totals c/f to Part 2.	M.	-	-	-	3	3	7	32	77	56	178)		
	F.	-	-	-	-	1	4	22	44	114	185)	363	

VITAL STATISTICS

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966 WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

PART 2

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years								Total All Ages	Rate per 1,000 pop'n		
				10-14	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74			75 & over	
Totals (b/f from Part 1)	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	3 1	7 4	32 22	77 44	56 114	178) 185)	363		
22. Influenza	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	2 3	2 2	2 2	5) 7)	12	0.39
23. Pneumonia	M. F.	1 -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 2	3 9	8) 12)	20	0.65	
24. Bronchitis	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	7 3	11 4	7 6	27) 14)	41	1.32	
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	2 -	4) -)	4	0.13	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	2) -)	2	0.06	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M. F.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2) 2)	4	0.13	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	1) -	3	0.09	
31. Congenital Malformations	M. F.	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 4)	4	0.13	
32. Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases	M. F.	5 -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	2 2	9 16	17) 22)	39	1.26	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3) 1)	4	0.13	
34. All Other Accidents	M. F.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 4	- 5	2) 10)	12	0.39	
35. Suicide	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	2 1	- 1	1 -	1 -	7) 2)	9	0.29	
Totals	M. F.	6 2	- 4	2 -	- 1	1 1	4 -	6 3	13 8	44 28	97 60	84 153	257) 260)	517	16.68

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM

VARIOUS CAUSES FOR THE YEARS 1959 - 1965 INCLUSIVE

Cause of Death	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
	Death Rate per 1,000 of population						
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	0.06	0.03
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
3. Syphilitic disease	-	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.03
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0.06	-	-	-	0.06	0.03	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	0.54	0.48	0.38	0.50	0.47	0.35	0.73
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.50	0.44	0.51	0.50
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	0.10	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.25	0.19	0.19
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	0.03	0.19	0.16	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.13
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1.18	0.95	1.19	1.12	1.00	0.95	1.42
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.13
16. Diabetes	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.09	-	0.10	0.16
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.75	2.41	2.63	2.81	2.58	2.80	2.90
18. Coronary disease, angina	3.58	3.27	3.31	2.94	3.02	3.59	3.28
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.25
20. Other heart disease	1.96	1.81	1.69	2.00	2.80	2.13	2.08
21. Other circulatory diseases	0.83	0.70	0.78	0.88	0.93	0.99	0.66
22. Influenza	-	-	0.09	0.31	0.34	0.03	0.09
23. Pneumonia	0.48	0.48	0.31	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.35
24. Bronchitis	0.86	0.89	1.19	1.13	0.87	0.95	0.66
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.09
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	0.06	-	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.25	0.22
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	0.03	-	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.09
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0.26	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.13
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.22	0.16
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
31. Congenital malformations	0.16	0.03	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.06	0.06
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	1.37	1.43	1.59	1.56	1.68	1.52	1.39
33. Motor vehicle accidents	0.29	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16
34. All other accidents	0.61	0.25	0.41	0.31	0.50	0.70	0.47
35. Suicide	0.29	0.38	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.19
36. Homicide & operations of war	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.06	-	-
All Causes	16.66	14.71	15.41	16.09	16.68	16.93	16.58

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARISON OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH
DURING 1966 AND THE PREVIOUS 7 YEARS, 1959 - 1965

Principal Causes of Death		Year							
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	Number	199	219	225	192	191	189	207	197
	% of Total	37.8	41.1	41.9	37.3	38.7	40.7	39.7	38.1
	Rate per 1000 pop	6.27	6.96	7.00	6.00	5.97	5.99	6.62	6.36
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	Number	92	88	83	90	84	76	86	92
	% of Total	17.5	16.5	15.5	17.5	17.0	16.4	16.5	17.8
	Rate per 1000 pop	2.90	2.80	2.58	2.81	2.63	2.41	2.75	2.97
Cancer	Number	98	67	73	76	81	74	76	69
	% of Total	18.6	12.6	13.6	14.7	16.4	15.9	14.6	13.4
	Rate per 1000 pop	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38	2.53	2.34	2.43	2.23
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number	38	46	54	66	53	45	45	77
	% of Total	7.2	8.6	10.1	12.8	10.8	9.7	8.6	14.9
	Rate per 1000 pop	1.20	1.46	1.68	2.06	1.66	1.43	1.43	2.48
Other or Ill-defined Diseases	Number	44	48	53	50	51	45	43	39
	% of Total	8.4	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.4	9.7	8.3	7.5
	Rate per 1000 pop	1.39	1.52	1.66	1.56	1.59	1.43	1.38	1.26
Accidents and Suicides	Number	26	32	29	23	24	24	37	25
	% of Total	5.0	6.0	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	7.1	4.8
	Rate per 1000 pop	0.82	1.02	0.90	0.72	0.75	0.76	1.18	0.81
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-
	% of Total	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-
	Rate per 1000 pop	-	0.03	0.06	-	-	-	0.06	-
Tuberculosis	Number	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	2
	% of Total	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
	Rate per 1000 pop	0.06	0.06	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06
All other Causes	Number	27	30	16	18	8	10	24	16
	% of Total	5.1	5.6	3.0	3.5	1.6	2.2	4.6	3.1
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.85	0.95	0.50	0.56	0.25	0.32	0.77	0.52
Total deaths during the year		526	533	536	515	493	464	521	517
Estimated Population		31720	31470	32140	32000	32000	31540	31290	30980
Annual Death Rate		16.58	16.93	16.68	16.09	15.41	14.71	16.66	16.68

VITAL STATISTICSCLASSIFICATION OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1966 ACCORDING TO CAUSES AND AGES

Cause of Death (International Classification)	<u>Neo-natal</u> (Under 4 weeks)		<u>Others</u> (4 wks-12 mths)		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	-	1	-	2	-	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	5	-	-	1	5	1
Totals	6	2	-	4	6	6
	8		4		12	

VITAL STATISTICS

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1966 ACCORDING TO AGE AND LOCATION OF GROWTH

Location of Growth	Age Groups												Total M. F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
	25-29 M. F.	35-39 M. F.	40-44 M. F.	45-49 M. F.	50-54 M. F.	55-59 M. F.	60-64 M. F.	65-69 M. F.	70-74 M. F.	75-79 M. F.	80-84 M. F.				
<u>BUCCAL CAVITY AND PHARYNX</u>															
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.03
Mouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
<u>DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND PERITONEUM</u>															
Oesophagus	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	0.10
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	3	9	12	0.39
Large Intestine	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.07
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.07
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.03
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</u>															
Trachea and Bronchus of Lung	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	3	-	12	1	13	0.41
Lung	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	4	1	-	11	-	11	0.35
<u>BREAST AND GENITO-URINARY ORGANS</u>															
Breast	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	8	0.26
Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0.10
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.07
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Testis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.07
<u>OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED SITES</u>															
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Lymphatic & Haemotopietic Tissues	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	4	0.13
Totals	1	1	-	3	3	4	4	11	9	5	3	41	28	69	2.23

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO SITE

FOR THE YEARS 1959- 1966 INCLUSIVE

Site of Cancer	Death Rate per 1,000 of population							
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:								
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
Salivary Gland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Mouth	-	0.06	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Tonsil	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Pharynx	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	-
Other parts unspecified .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:								
Oesophagus	0.06	-	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.16	0.10
Stomach	0.73	0.35	0.47	0.50	0.38	0.48	0.54	0.39
Small intestine, inc. duodenum.	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Large intestine	0.35	0.19	0.22	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.07
Rectum	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.07
Liver & biliary passages .	0.09	-	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03
Pancreas	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03
Peritoneum	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:								
Larynx	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-
Trachea & Bronchus of lung	0.41	0.41	0.34	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.41
Lung	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.32	0.35
Mediastinum	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS								
Breast	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.13	0.22	0.22	0.10	0.26
Cervix Uteri) Corpus Uteri)	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.16	0.19	0.03	0.10
Uterus) Ovary	0.03	-	-	-	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.07
Other female genital organs	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03	0.03	-
Prostate	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.09	-	0.06	0.03
Testis	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	0.03
Kidney	-	0.16	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	-
Bladder & other urinary organs	0.06	0.10	-	0.06	0.25	0.06	0.13	0.07
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:								
Skin	0.03	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Brain & other parts of nervous system	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
Endocrine glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-	-
Lymph Nodes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic & Haematopoietic Tissues	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.13
Other	0.13	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.06	0.13	-
All Sites	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38	2.53	2.35	2.43	2.23

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

SHOWING RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1966

Month	Actual Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett deaths in Nelson			Rate per 1,000 pop'n
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
January	17	18	2	2	9	11	24	27	51	1.65
February	29	31	1	2	16	17	44	46	90	2.90
March	17	16	1	4	8	11	24	23	47	1.52
April	11	13	-	2	8	11	19	22	41	1.32
May	8	13	1	-	10	4	17	17	34	1.10
June	14	13	3	3	7	8	18	18	36	1.16
July	7	7	-	2	8	6	15	11	26	0.84
August	13	19	2	6	9	8	20	21	41	1.32
September	13	10	-	3	8	10	21	17	38	1.23
October	10	12	2	1	10	9	18	20	38	1.23
November	10	9	1	1	8	11	17	19	36	1.16
December	8	13	1	2	13	8	20	19	39	1.26
Totals	157	174	14	28	114	114	257	260	517	16.69

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH - 1966

Age Groups	Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Total Deaths allocated to Nelson			% of each group to total deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year	1	2	-	-	5	4	6	6	12	2.32
1 year	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.19
2 - 4 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.19
5 - 9 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.19
10 - 14 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.19
20 - 24 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.19
25 - 29 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	0.39
30 - 34 "	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.39
35 - 39 "	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	5	0.97
40 - 44 "	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	0.77
45 - 49 "	5	6	3	1	2	2	4	7	11	2.13
50 - 54 "	4	-	-	-	5	1	9	1	10	1.93
55 - 59 "	10	6	-	1	6	5	16	10	26	5.03
60 - 64 "	16	12	2	2	15	7	29	17	46	8.90
65 - 69 "	29	12	1	-	17	10	45	22	67	12.96
70 - 74 "	33	23	1	2	20	16	52	37	89	17.22
75 - 79 "	26	38	5	7	16	27	37	58	95	18.38
80 - 84 "	17	45	1	10	17	27	33	62	95	18.38
85 - 89 "	8	19	1	3	5	10	12	26	38	7.35
90 - 94 "	-	8	-	2	1	2	1	8	9	1.74
95 - 99 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	0.19
100 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	157	174	14	28	114	114	257	260	517	100.00

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH 1957 - 1966

Age Groups	Each age group as percentage of total Annual deaths									
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 1 year	1.98	2.25	1.71	1.50	1.31	1.75	2.43	2.38	2.69	2.32
1 year	0.20	0.20	-	0.38	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.19
2 - 4 years	0.59	-	0.38	-	0.19	-	-	0.22	0.20	0.19
5 - 9 "	-	0.41	0.19	0.38	0.74	0.39	-	0.22	0.20	0.19
10 - 14 "	-	-	0.38	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 "	-	0.82	0.38	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	-	0.19
20 - 24 "	-	-	0.19	-	0.37	0.19	0.20	-	0.38	0.19
25 - 29 "	0.40	0.20	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.39
30 - 34 "	0.59	0.20	0.57	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.61	0.43	0.20	0.39
35 - 39 "	0.40	1.23	0.95	0.94	0.19	0.78	0.61	0.43	1.53	0.97
40 - 44 "	0.99	1.02	0.95	1.31	0.93	1.17	0.82	1.28	1.92	0.77
45 - 49 "	3.37	2.25	1.52	2.44	1.88	1.75	1.82	2.16	0.77	2.13
50 - 54 "	3.96	4.70	2.28	4.13	3.54	5.05	3.04	3.23	3.45	1.93
55 - 59 "	6.93	7.16	7.99	5.81	5.41	5.63	6.69	4.53	4.80	5.03
60 - 64 "	8.91	8.38	10.46	9.94	9.51	9.32	12.58	11.64	9.02	8.90
65 - 69 "	15.25	13.70	14.45	14.26	13.80	13.98	12.58	14.44	12.48	12.96
70 - 74 "	20.79	19.02	14.64	16.51	16.60	16.88	15.21	18.10	21.11	17.22
75 - 79 "	17.03	15.54	19.39	19.32	19.40	19.42	17.44	18.75	15.93	18.38
80 - 84 "	12.47	16.77	15.40	11.25	14.74	13.79	15.42	12.28	14.20	18.38
85 - 89 "	5.15	5.11	6.84	9.57	8.77	7.96	8.32	7.76	7.29	7.35
90 - 94 "	0.99	0.82	0.76	1.31	1.49	0.97	1.62	1.93	2.88	1.74
95 - 99 "	-	0.20	-	0.38	0.19	0.39	0.41	-	0.38	0.19
Total Deaths	505	489	526	533	536	515	493	464	521	517

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN NELSON AND OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFERABLE DEATHS
IN PERCENTAGE COMPARISON WITH THE DEATHS ASSIGNED TO NELSON
EACH YEAR OVER THE PERIOD 1933 - 1966 INCLUSIVE

Year	Deaths in Nelson					Deaths out of Borough		Nett deaths assigned to Nelson
	Actual Number	Outward transfers to other areas Actual Number	% of above	Deaths in Nelson of residents Actual number	% of nett deaths	Inward Transfers to Nelson Actual Number	% of nett deaths	
1966	331	42	12.7	289	55.9	228	44.1	517
1965	321	49	15.3	272	52.2	249	47.8	521
1964	325	42	14.8	283	61.0	181	39.0	464
1963	369	52	14.1	317	64.3	176	35.7	493
1962	356	47	13.2	309	60.0	206	40.0	515
1961	375	40	11.9	335	62.5	201	37.5	536
1960	362	43	13.5	319	59.9	214	40.1	533
1959	366	34	10.2	332	63.1	194	36.9	526
1958	381	50	15.1	331	67.7	158	32.3	489
1957	408	49	13.6	359	71.1	146	28.9	505
1956	414	54	15.0	360	69.1	161	30.9	521
1955	406	58	16.6	348	70.4	146	29.6	494
1954	411	59	16.8	352	69.7	153	30.3	505
1953	439	47	12.0	392	74.5	134	25.5	526
1952	382	52	13.6	330	71.0	135	29.0	465
1951	440	26	5.9	414	71.4	166	28.6	580
1950	451	30	6.6	421	74.6	143	25.4	564
1949	433	25	5.8	408	74.5	140	25.5	548
1948	386	15	3.9	371	71.3	149	28.7	520
1947	419	26	6.2	393	79.1	104	20.7	497
1946	412	26	6.3	386	78.1	108	21.9	494
1945	389	18	4.6	371	77.6	107	22.4	478
1944	367	18	5.1	349	72.6	132	27.4	481
1943)								(509
1942)								(491
1941)								(491
1940	406	10	2.5	396	74.7	134	25.3	530
1939	415	19	4.6	396	75.4	129	24.6	525
1938	426	12	2.8	414	75.3	136	24.7	550
1937	395	12	3.0	383	78.0	108	22.0	491
1936	401	21	5.2	380	79.2	100	20.8	480
1935	368	13	3.5	355	77.2	105	22.8	460
1934	401	17	4.2	384	80.7	92	19.3	476
1933	462	23	5.0	439	81.9	97	18.1	536

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL DEATHS DURING 1966

Quarter Ended	Deaths in Nelson			Outward Transfers			Inward Transfers			Nett Deaths		
	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.		Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.		Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.		Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	
31st March	63 65 128	7 21 28 21.9%		4 8 12	3 8 11 91.7%		33 39 72	33 37 70 97.2%		92 96 188	37 50 87 46.3%	
30th June	33 39 72	5 8 13 18.0%		4 5 9	4 4 8 88.9%		25 23 48	25 20 45 93.7%		54 57 111	26 50 45.0%	
30th September	33 36 69	5 10 15 21.7%		2 11 13	1 8 9 69.2%		25 24 52	22 20 42 80.8%		56 49 105	26 48 45.7%	
31st December	28 34 62	5 8 13 21.0%		4 4 8	3 4 7 87.5%		31 28 59	31 27 58 98.3%		55 58 113	33 64 56.6%	
Total for the year	157 174 331	22 47 69 20.8%		14 28 42	11 24 35 83.3%		114 114 228	111 104 215 94.3%		257 260 517	122 249 48.2%	

VITAL STATISTICS

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ANNUALLY

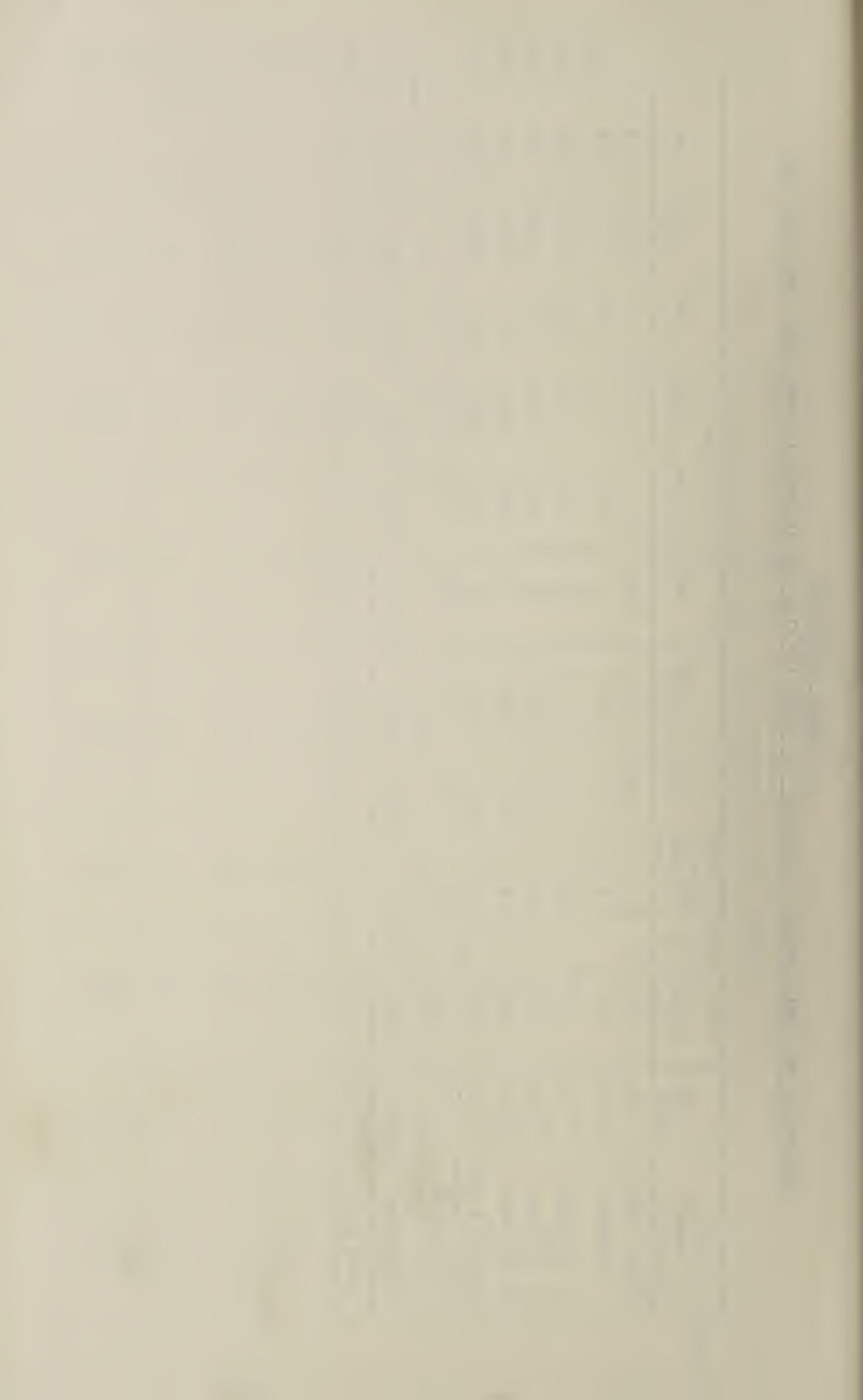
FROM 1954 - 1966 INCLUSIVE, WITH AVERAGES

Year	Deaths in Nelson			Inward Transfer Deaths from Other Areas		Nett Deaths Assigned to Nelson	
	Total Number in Nelson	% occurring in hospital, inst., etc.	Outward Transfers to other Areas	% occurring in hospital inst., etc.	Total Number	% occurring in hospital inst., etc.	Total Number
1954	411	22.1	59	88.1	153	93.4	505
1955	406	21.9	58	81.0	146	73.9	494
1956	414	20.8	54	87.0	161	96.9	521
1957	408	19.8	49	93.8	146	94.5	505
1958	381	17.6	50	84.0	158	90.5	489
Average	404	20.3	54	87.0	153	90.2	503
1959	366	15.3	34	82.3	194	95.9	526
1960	362	20.4	43	81.4	214	95.3	533
1961	375	18.4	40	77.5	201	93.5	536
1962	356	19.9	47	78.7	206	96.6	515
1963	369	23.0	52	86.5	176	96.6	493
Average	366	19.4	43	81.4	198	95.4	521
Average							
10 years 1954 - 63	384	20.0	49	83.7	175	93.1	512
1964	325	20.3	42	88.1	181	95.0	464
1965	321	20.6	49	77.5	249	95.6	521
1966	331	20.8	42	83.3	228	94.3	517

VITAL STATISTICS

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS, ACCORDING TO AGES, (AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS) FROM 1920 - 1965, and 1966

Ages	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966
Under 1 year	13.2	7.7	7.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.7	2.3
1 - 5 years	2.2	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.8	No available data	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
5 -15 years	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.4		0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
15 -45 years	20.2	15.5	12.0	12.6	10.0		2.1	2.6	2.8	4.6	2.9
45 -65 years	26.1	32.8	29.8	28.5	28.1		26.9	25.5	22.3	18.0	18.0
65 years & over	35.1	36.6	46.6	50.2	57.1		69.1	69.7	72.6	74.3	76.2
Total deaths	410	478	483	460	530	478	564	494	533	521	517
Population	43,095	39,990	39,760	37,096	33,520	31,100	34,670	33,220	31,470	31,290	30,980
Death Rate	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.8	15.3	16.3	14.9	16.9	16.7	16.7



SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF

HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA



Particulars of the staff of the Health Department are given on page 7 of this report.

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health services within the Borough, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community.

Liaison between County Council Services and Borough Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospitals in the Burnley district available to Nelson residents are as follows:-

Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson.
Hartley Hospital, Colne.
General Hospital, Burnley.
Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are, when necessary, admitted to Marsden Hospital, Burnley, and the committee also provide recuperative accommodation at the Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

Maternity Hospitals available in the group are as follows:-

Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson.
Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne.
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

This service is also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee and separate clinics are held twice a week, for both male and female patients, at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston, are available for the use of your Authority.

Samples of water, milk, ice-cream, etc., were submitted for examination and the results are given in the appropriate sections of this report.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The responsibility for the care of the aged in their own home belongs to the Lancashire County Council as the Health Authority for the Borough. Under the Divisional scheme the specially appointed Welfare Organiser co-operates with representatives and officers of all statutory and voluntary bodies and organisations concerned with this aspect of public health.

For many years now your Council has provided a Welfare Scheme which is supplementary to the County Services.

The Scheme is financed by the Mayor's welfare Fund and Voluntary subscriptions from employers and voluntary organisations. Eight full-time female welfare workers are employed and their duties are not only to visit the aged in their own homes, but also to give assistance by helping with such things as shopping, collecting pensions, lighting fires, and making drinks, etc.

More than 39,000 visits were paid by these workers during the year, which was rather fewer than in the previous year, but nevertheless very satisfactory. This is a much appreciated service.

During February a Meals on Wheels Service was inaugurated. This supplies meals to aged persons and 25 meals per day are distributed on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The meals are prepared by a firm of caterers, who also operate a local factory canteen, and are transported in a special vehicle to the homes of the recipients.

The scheme is operated from the Town Hall by the Mayor's Welfare Section in co-operation with the local branch of the Women's Voluntary Services one of whose staff, on a duty-roster basis, travels with the vehicle to operate the Service.

The vehicle was donated jointly by the Nelson Ladies' Circle and the Nelson Round Table.

Also in the borough there are four Social Clubs for Aged persons. These are provided by the Council and have a total membership approaching a 1000.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

SECTION 47.

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

The Chest Clinic for the area is situate at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley, to which known, and suspected, cases of tuberculosis are referred to by medical practitioners. Patients are also visited in their own homes by Health Visitors employed by the Lancashire County Council Health Division No.6. These Health Visitors work in co-operation with the Chest Clinic and advise on the care and after-care of patients.

OTHER SERVICES

The Borough of Nelson forms part of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No.6 and the following is a summary of the services provided by the County Council and administered from the Divisional Health Office, Oakleigh, Reedley, Nr. Burnley.

- Ambulance Service
- Care of the Aged in their own homes
- Care of Mothers and Young Children
 - Child Welfare Centres
 - Ante-natal Clinics
 - Post-natal Care
 - Dental Care
 - Day Nurseries
 - Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children
 - Problem Families
- Chiropody Service for the Aged, Handicapped Persons and Expectant Mothers
- Domiciliary Laundry Service
- Domiciliary Midwifery Service
- Health Visiting
- Home Help Service
- Home Nursing
- Immunisation and Vaccination
- Laundry Service for Incontinent Patients

Mental Health Service
 National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare Services
 Residential Accommodation
 Short-stay Accommodation
 Registration of Private Homes for Disabled & Aged Persons
 Prevention of Illness - Care and After-care
 Health Education and Propaganda
 Care and After-care - Convalescence
 Tuberculosis - Provision of Extra Nourishment
 Home Help
 Health Visiting--
 Protection of Children - B.C.G. Vaccination
 Loan of Nursing Equipment
 Night Helps and Evening Helps
 Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons
 Welfare of the Blind & Partially Sighted Persons
 Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons
 Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons
 Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons
 Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons (General Classes)

Information regarding these services are given in my report as Divisional Medical Officer.

WEEKLY RATE OF CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT

The Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance has again co-operated in supplying me with particulars of the number of new claims to sickness benefits made through that office each week throughout the year. A small percentage of the total does not strictly apply to Nelson residents as claimants are entitled to use the National Insurance most convenient to them.

New claims during the year almost reached the 16,000 mark, which was an increase approaching a 2000 on the total for the previous year, but still within normal limits.

Particulars supplied by the Ministry of Pensions Office are as follows:-

NATIONAL INSURANCE

NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS PER WEEK - WORKING POPULATION.

<u>Week Ended:</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Corresponding Week</u> <u>Average 1962 - 1965</u>
January 4th	357	427	483
11th	380	366	437
18th	392	261	349
25th	396	272	326
February 1st	518	342	324
8th	794	345	305
15th	1002	306	270
22nd	779	295	284
March 1st	533	313	275
8th	361	336	294
15th	301	327	311
22nd	281	351	311
29th	270	339	264
April 5th	279	315	298
12th	198	294	245
19th	281	209	244
26th	307	258	234
May 3rd	254	268	239
10th	249	261	226
17th	226	216	205
24th	234	244	215
31st	207	236	210

Corresponding Week

<u>Week Ended</u>		<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Average 1962 - 1965</u>
June	7th	247	204	183
	14th	208	230	212
	21st	223	224	187
	28th	181	256	200
July	5th	208	175	167
	12th	78	70	64
	19th	150	139	128
	26th	217	265	228
August	2nd	209	251	203
	9th	230	261	224
	16th	232	243	198
	23rd	218	317	230
September	30th	187	244	211
	6th	252	315	214
	13th	225	248	216
	20th	206	235	224
October	27th	261	311	247
	4th	252	296	245
	11th	308	260	243
	18th	306	239	255
November	25th	298	265	258
	1st	282	259	240
	8th	311	252	237
	15th	304	297	272
December	22nd	346	273	272
	29th	296	268	260
	6th	311	320	264
	13th	274	265	239
	20th	241	258	270
	27th	207	180	190

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Year	Month	Day	Event
1789	Jan	1	...
1789	Feb	1	...
1789	Mar	1	...
1789	Apr	1	...
1789	May	1	...
1789	Jun	1	...
1789	Jul	1	...
1789	Aug	1	...
1789	Sep	1	...
1789	Oct	1	...
1789	Nov	1	...
1789	Dec	1	...
1790	Jan	1	...
1790	Feb	1	...
1790	Mar	1	...
1790	Apr	1	...
1790	May	1	...
1790	Jun	1	...
1790	Jul	1	...
1790	Aug	1	...
1790	Sep	1	...
1790	Oct	1	...
1790	Nov	1	...
1790	Dec	1	...
1791	Jan	1	...
1791	Feb	1	...
1791	Mar	1	...
1791	Apr	1	...
1791	May	1	...
1791	Jun	1	...
1791	Jul	1	...
1791	Aug	1	...
1791	Sep	1	...
1791	Oct	1	...
1791	Nov	1	...
1791	Dec	1	...

THE HISTORY OF THE
THE HISTORY OF THE

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The total notifications received during the year was 487. This was quite an increase on recent years, in fact it was the largest number since 1960.

As usual these days that common infection of childhood, Measles, accounted for the largest number of notifications there being 462 cases, or almost 95% of the total. The incidence rate was 14.91 per 1000 of population over a year as a whole, but the outbreak really commenced in August, reached a peak in September with a gradual decrease through October and November. The incidence rate for measles throughout England and Wales as a whole was 7.149 per 1,000 population.

Apart from measles there was little else on which to comment. Only 9 cases of Scarlet Fever which gave an incidence rate of 0.29 per 1000 population compared with a national incidence of 0.442 per 1,000, and 4 incidental cases of food poisoning, the incidence rate here was 0.13 per 1,000 population compared with 0.113 for England and Wales as a whole. In none of the latter cases was the organism or other responsible agent identified by laboratory examination of specimens.

Only 9 cases of tuberculosis were notified, 6 respiratory cases and 3 non-respiratory, 3 of former were Commonwealth Immigrants and 1 of the latter. The incidence rate of respiratory tuberculosis was 0.19 per 1,000 population and non-respiratory 0.10 per 1,000, which rates were 0.067 and 0.37 per 1,000 respectively less than the corresponding national rates.

At the end of the year there were 109 patients on the Register of Tuberculosis Patients, 85 respiratory cases (54 males and 31 females) and 24 non-respiratory cases (17 males and 7 females). This was an increase of one on the position at the commencement of the year, 9 new patients added and also 3 cases inward transfers from other districts, whilst 11 were removed, 8 of these having recovered and 3 patients had died. One of the deaths was from a cause other than tuberculosis.

All notifications received during the year have been analysed and tabulated according to disease, age of patient, monthly incidence, comparison with previous years and averages, and comparison with National Figures and are shown in statistical tables later in this section of my report.

The No.1 Mass Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board carried out a survey in the Borough during the year. This took place from 26th-29th July, 2nd to 4th August, 11th August, and from the 19th September to 31st October.

Dr. J. I. Capper, M.B., Ch.B., the Medical Director of the Unit has kindly supplied me with a report of the survey.

The total number of persons x-rayed was 11,157, or 622 less than in the Survey of 1962. There was a decrease of 821 in the Industry/Office Group which could be accounted for by the fact that some firms had closed and several others had less employees. The response from the people was, however, very good indeed and the co-operation from the management of firms was excellent.

The General Public figures were down, but only by 197 which could be explained by the fact that some people had probably been x-rayed in nearby towns, due to change of employment.

There were 11 cases of active tuberculosis requiring treatment discovered, which was 0.99 per 1,000 persons examined. Of those cases 4 were Commonwealth Immigrants. There were also 3 cases of tuberculosis requiring supervision, a case rate of 0.2 per 1,000 persons examined. One case of bronchial cancer was also found. These findings, he states, were in line with the national average.

Statistical Tables showing, 1 - An Analysis of Persons Examined, 2 - Diagnosis, and 3 - Types of Examinees suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis requiring treatment, are also included later in this section of my report.

During the survey all persons aged 21 years or over attending for chest X-ray were invited to take part in a diabetic survey.

This was an attempt to discover any unsuspected cases in the community. Each person willing to co-operate was given a small envelope containing full instructions how to test their own urine by the Clinistix method and then forward the result to the Divisional Health Office.

Of the total persons X-rayed, 8,803 or 78.9% took part in the diabetic survey, but only 5,112 or 58.1% took the trouble to return the result as requested. From those returned tests, 138 or 2.7% were positive. This information was passed to the general medical practitioners concerned and the individuals were advised to consult them.

After further investigation of most of these cases by their own doctors, 10 or 0.19% were remaining under their supervision, and 11, or 2.1%, were referred by them to the Diabetic Clinic.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

This is provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee at Marsden Hospital, Burnley, when required, for all infectious diseases with the exception of smallpox. If on occasions, accommodation therat is not available, arrangements are then made through the Bed Bureau for admission of the patient to an isolation hospital under the control of a neighbouring Hospital Management Committee.

No patients were admitted during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172

It was not found necessary to invoke the provisions of this Section for the removal to hospital of any infectious person suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The disinfection of rooms, bedding and personal clothing of notified cases is not usually undertaken unless specially requested and there were no such requests during the year.

Scabies is not a notifiable disease, but again several cases were discovered through the school medical service and referred to this Department for treatment which is carried out on our behalf by the County Borough of Burnley on a payment basis, as and when required. The steam disinfection of personal clothing and bedding, etc., forms part of the treatment.

The following Tables give detailed information relative to -

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Cases notified during 1966.

Comparison of 1966 figures with previous 5 years and average.

Monthly Incidence of Notified Cases.

Comparison of Case Rates for Nelson and National Rates.

Tuberculosis - Analysis of New cases & Deaths during 1966 according to Age, Group and Sex.

Tuberculosis - Particulars of New Cases & Deaths annually over period of 29 years.

Tuberculosis - Number of Cases on Register during 1966.

MASS MINITURE RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

Analysis of Persons examined according to Type, Sex and Age-Groups

Diagnosis of conditions found.

Types of Examinees suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis requiring treatment.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
NOTIFIED DURING 1966

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases	Under 1	Age Periods:							
			1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over
Scarlet Fever	9	.	1	1	.	1	5	1	.	.
Whooping Cough	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Acute Poliomyelitis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paralytic	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Non-paralytic	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Measles	462	22	55	62	88	73	151	4	5	2
Diphtheria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dysentery	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Meningococcal Infections	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals	473	23	56	63	88	75	156	5	5	2
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over				
Acute Pneumonia	1	.	.	.	.	1				
Smallpox	.	.	.	.	.	.
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	.	.	.	.	.	.
Post Infectious	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paratyphoid Fever	.	.	.	.	.	.
Erysipelas	.	.	.	.	.	.
Food Poisoning	4	.	.	3	1	.				
Tuberculosis:										
Respiratory	6	.	.	3	2	1				
Meninges & C.N.S.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other	3	.	.	2	1	.				
Puerperal Pyrexia	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malaria	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals	14	.	.	8	4	2				
Grand Total	487									

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS

Comparison of 1966 figures with those of the previous 5 years and average

Notifiable Diseases	Notifications recieved during					Total for 5 yrs	Average Number per year	Notific-ations 1966
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965			
Scarlet Fever	21	8	10	-	1	40	8.0	9
Whooping Cough	13	-	2	9	8	32	6.4	-
Acute Poliomyelitis								
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	55	82	231	198	94	660	132.0	462
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	17	7	20	5	56	11.2	1
Meningoccal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	2	0.4	1
Acute pneumonia	15	3	1	-	3	22	4.4	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis-Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	-	-	-	3	0.6	-
Food Poisoning	6	16	14	11	-	47	9.4	4
Tuberculosis -								
Respiratory	6	21	3	11	5	46	9.2	6
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	3	2	4	6	18	3.6	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	2	-	-	2	0.4	-
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.2	-
Totals	130	151	272	254	122	929	185.8	487

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES DURING 1966

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	9
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.													
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	2	8	4	7	61	200	118	55	7	462
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningococcal													
Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis													
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid													
Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
Tuberculosis -													
Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	6
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	1	2	3	10	6	7	62	201	122	60	9	487

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1966

Notifications (Corrected)	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1,000 home population	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1,000 population
Typhoid Fever	111	0.002	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	130	0.003	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	405	0.008	-	-
Scarlet Fever	21,231	0.442	9	0.29
Whooping Cough	19,386	0.402	-	-
Diphtheria	19	0.000	-	-
Erysipelas	1,360	0.028	-	-
Smallpox	62	0.001	-	-
Measles	343,708	7.149	462	14.91
Acute Pneumonia	8,027	0.167	1	0.03
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	17	0.000	-	-
Non-paralytic	4	0.000	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	84	0.002	-	-
Post Infectious	114	0.002	-	-
Dysentery	21,420	0.446	1	0.03
Food Poisoning	5,417	0.113	4	0.13
Puerperal Pyrexia	8,913	0.185	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	12,372	0.257	6	0.19
Meninges & C.N.S.	99	0.002	-	-
Other	2,145	0.045	3	0.10
Anthrax	10	0.000	-	-

Estimated Home Population (1) 48,075,300
(2) 30,980

(1) Provisional Figures based on Registrar General's Quarterly Returns

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THE
DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AND SEX DURING 1966

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non - Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 to 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 44 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 to 54 years	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
55 to 64 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 to 74 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	1	1	2	2	-	-	-
	6		3		2		-	

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASESTUBERCULOSISPARTICULARS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS OVER PERIOD OF 29 YEARS

1. NEW CASES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>1,000</u>
1966	5	1	1	2	9	0.29
1965	5	-	5	1	11	0.35
1964	11	-	2	2	15	0.47
1963	2	1	2	-	5	0.16
1962	12	9	3	-	24	0.75
1961	3	3	2	1	9	0.28
1960	7	7	3	-	17	0.54
1959	10	5	3	1	19	0.59
1958	17	15	-	2	34	1.06
1957	9	5	1	1	16	0.49
1956	10	10	-	2	22	0.67
1955	14	10	1	1	26	0.78
1954	12	13	1	3	29	0.86
1953	7	16	3	1	27	0.80
1952	12	12	5	2	31	0.91
1951	14	8	6	7	35	1.02
1950	13	4	6	7	30	0.86
1949	24	15	4	9	52	1.50
1948	22	10	4	7	43	1.24
1947	12	9	2	4	27	0.79
1946	25	6	3	9	43	1.31
1945	16	9	4	10	39	1.25
1944	18	9	3	11	41	1.30
1943	19	5	11	7	42	1.32
1942	20	8	6	9	43	1.31
1941	15	11	10	2	38	1.10
1940	16	10	9	7	42	0.95
1939	10	6	6	13	35	1.01
1938	9	10	13	13	45	1.28

2. DEATHS

1966	2	-	-	-	2	0.06
1965	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1964	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1963	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1960	1	1	-	-	2	0.06
1959	1	-	1	-	2	0.06
1958	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1957	3	1	1	-	5	0.15
1956	4	3	-	-	7	0.21
1955	2	1	-	-	3	0.09
1954	-	2	1	-	3	0.09
1953	5	1	1	-	7	0.21
1952	9	2	-	-	11	0.32
1951	4	2	1	1	8	0.23
1950	5	8	-	-	13	0.37
1949	12	5	2	2	21	0.60
1948	11	8	2	2	23	0.66
1947	3	4	-	-	7	0.21
1946	9	3	2	1	15	0.45
1945	10	3	-	3	16	0.50
1944	14	3	1	1	19	0.60
1943	7	5	5	1	18	0.57
1942	6	4	1	3	14	0.43
1941	9	9	3	-	21	0.62
1940	7	6	2	-	15	0.44
1939	13	4	3	-	20	0.58
1938	5	9	2	2	18	0.51

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASESTUBERCULOSISNUMBER OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING 1966

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total		Total
	M.	F.	Total	M	F	Total	M.	F.	
<u>Number of cases on register at commencement of year</u>	51	34	85	18	5	23	69	39	108
<u>Number of cases added to register during the year:-</u>									
(a) New Cases	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	3	9
(b) Inward transfers from other districts	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
<u>Total Cases</u>	58	36	94	19	7	26	77	43	120
<u>Number of cases removed from register during year:-</u>									
(a) Died	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
(b) Recovered	2	4	6	2	-	2	4	4	8
(c) Left District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total deletions</u>	4	5	9	2	-	2	6	5	11
<u>Number of cases on register at end of year</u>	54	31	85	17	7	24	71	38	109

MASS MINIFIRE RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY, 1966

TABIE 1.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO TYPE, SEX AND AGE GROUP OF PERSONS EXAMINED

TYPE OF EXAMINEE	MALES										FEMALES									GRAND TOTAL
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Total	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Total		
Out-patients and In-patients of Hospital (excluding Mental Hospitals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Army Intakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General Practitioner Referrals	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	10	
School Children	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	714	
Contacts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Special Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Factories/Offices	330	245	468	573	585	378	374	60	3013	355	214	287	530	510	375	130	20	2421	5434	
Inmates of Hostel etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	26	49	
General Public Volunteers	95	160	280	270	280	180	155	360	1780	162	163	245	700	560	270	360	710	3170	4950	
Ante-natal patients -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mental & Mental Deficiency Hospitals Patients & Staff -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	815	405	748	845	868	559	530	443	5213	841	377	532	1230	1070	645	502	747	5944	11,157	

TABLE II.

DIAGNOSIS OF CONDITIONS FOUND

ABNORMALITIES	MALES										FEMALES							GRAND TOTAL		
	15- 19	20- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65 & over	Total	15- 19	20- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65 & over		Total	Cases Rate per 1,000
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	8	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	11	0.99
Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out- patient supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	0.27
Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.09
Non-Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.18
Lymphadenopathies, (excluding Sarcoids)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarcoids (including enlarged Hilar Glands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.18
Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and ab- normalities of the Vascular System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.09
Acquired Cardiac ab- normalities and abnor- malities of the Vascular System	-	1	-	1	1	8	6	2	19	-	-	-	3	4	3	7	3	20	39	3.49
TOTALS	-	3	1	2	3	8	11	4	32	2	1	3	3	5	3	7	3	27	59	5.29

TABLE III

TYPES OF EXAMINEES SUFFERING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT

TYPE OF EXAMINEE	MALES										FEMALES								GRAND TOTAL
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total	
Out-patients & In-patients of Hospitals (excluding Mental Hospitals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army Intakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Practitioner Referrals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories/Offices	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	9
Inmates of Hostel etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
General Public Volunteers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ante-natal patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental & Mental Deficiency Hospitals Patients & Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	8	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	11

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The statutory water undertaker for the Borough is the North Calder Water Board. Water is derived from the Board's moorland gathering grounds, covering an area of 5,000 acres, and from boreholes and springs. Situated at altitudes between 837 feet and 990 feet, the Board's five storage reservoirs have a combined capacity of 410m. gallons. The two boreholes have a potential of well over a million gallons of water per day. Three compensation reservoirs have a total capacity of 135m. gallons, and the three service reservoirs contain almost 12m. gallons. The total water storage capacity is thus over 545m. gallons.

Water was supplied during the year to an estimated population of nearly 70,000, at the rate of over 3m. gallons per day, equal to 45 gallons per head of population. This amount of water represented an average daily consumption of 31 gallons for domestic and sanitary purposes, the remaining 14 gallons being used for manufacturing and trade purposes.

Before going into supply, the raw water is subject to filtration and chlorination treatment. From the 28 filters at the three plants, water is conveyed in seven mains, of diameters from 8 to 24 inches, to the area of supply, which is zoned according to its locality and altitude.

The waters are not plumbo-solvent. Bacteriological examination of raw water was carried out on 85 occasions, and chemical examination on 18 occasions when every sample returned a satisfactory result. Four of the 158 bacteriological samples of the treated water yielded unsatisfactory results, but all five of the chemical analyses proved satisfactory. The fluoride content of the mains supply is not known.

The whole of the district, with the exception of 23 isolated properties, is supplied with water from mains supply. An estimated 30,911 persons living in 12,485 houses are thus supplied with mains water direct into the house. Twenty-nine new dwellings were connected to the mains during the year, when 78 yards of new mains were laid. Extensions of mains to existing dwellings totalled 318 yards, and 106 yards were laid to other development.

It is not known how many houses have a restricted supply of water, but 80 houses previously on joint service pipes were re-serviced during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Sewage Works, under the control of Mr. E. Robinson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, deals with an estimated daily dry weather flow of 1½m. gallons, equivalent to 54.6 gallons per head of population. On arrival at the works at Linedred, sewage is screened before passing to detritus tanks and sedimentation tanks, through percolating filters and humus tanks, the final effluent being discharged into Pendle Water or pumped up to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to replace water taken from the Canal at Huncoat Power Station. In dry weather, part of the effluent is recirculated, being mixed with the incoming crude sewage at the sedimentation tanks. Storm water is discharged into the river after passing through settlement tanks.

Sludge from the process is removed mechanically, and is available for horticultural and agricultural uses.

A system of sewers extends over practically the whole of the built-up portion of the district, leaving a few isolated premises in the outlying parts to be served with chemical closets, cesspools and septic tanks. During the year 19 new houses were connected to the sewerage system, and 9 existing houses were connected to septic tank drainage.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire River Board is the authority responsible for watercourses.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of privy middens	3
No. of closets attached to these middens.....	3
No. of pail closets	19
No. of movable dustbins, etc	13,082
No. of waste water closets	3,135
No. of fresh water closets	10,185

Conversions during 1966:-

No. of privy closets to fresh water closets	Nil
No. of privy closets to pails, etc	Nil
No. of pail closets to fresh water closets	Nil
No. of waste water closets to fresh w.c's	289
No. of premises at which movable dustbins, etc., were substituted for fixed receptacles	Nil

The above figures relate to sanitary accommodations at all premises at the end of the year.

There were 22 dwellings not on the water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

With a staff of 75, the Director of Cleansing is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, street cleansing, the maintenance of public conveniences, rodent control, the provision and repair of Corporation transport, and the maintenance of a vehicle testing station approved by the Minister of Transport. The Cleansing Department also undertakes, at the request of owners or occupiers, the cleansing and repair of drains, and drainage work generally, but especially in connection with the conversion or abolition of waste water closets.

Household refuse is collected, as far as circumstances permit, at weekly intervals. Trade refuse, for the collection of which a charge is made, is also picked up at weekly intervals, whilst butchers and green-grocers can have a twice weekly collection service of putrescible refuse, containers being provided by the Cleansing Department. Traders may also take their own refuse to the tip, when a charge of 2/- a ton is levied. 7987 tons of refuse were collected during 1966, equal to about 5.1 cwts. per person. Altogether, 13,632 tons of refuse were disposed of last year.

Dustbins are provided free of charge to dwellings, renewals being effected out of the rate fund. All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on land adjoining Surrey Road.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

During the year, 3,723 premises of various types were subjected to visits on 4,607 occasions. Defects discovered amounted to 464, of which 165 were remedied. Informal notices were served in respect of 172 premises, and statutory notices were served in respect of 70 premises, 29 of which were served in relation to defective drainage.

	<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	<u>RE-INSPECTIONS</u>
Animal Boarding Establishments	1	-
Bakehouses	98	2
Boiler plants inspected	6	-
Butchers' shops	104	2
Closets, water	34	16
Closets, waste water	81	45
Cold stores	16	1
Complaints received	391	170
Complaints confirmed	288	48
Drains inspected	63	54
Drains olfactory test	1	-
Drains colour test	85	81
Drains defective	57	60
Educational talks given	1	-
Fish frying establishments	74	2
Food (preserved) manufacturers	91	-
Food catering establishments	137	9
Food shops & warehouses	121	3
Factories (A) power	10	9
Factories (B) non-power	19	5
Fishmongers' shops	61	-
Houses defective	186	542
Houses detailed inspection	47	1
Houses overcrowding	5	-
Ice-cream manufacturers	10	1
Ice-cream retailers	4	2
Infectious/Notif. diseases	17	-
Insect infestations	24	6
Interviews	297	-
Markets	92	-
Meat & food inspections	211	4
Meat & food condemnations	173	4
Meetings with owners	188	-
Meetings with contractors	71	-
Miscellaneous	189	-
Notices served:		
Verbal	17	-
Informal	155	-
Statutory P.H.A.	70	-
Offensive accumulations	46	94
Offices, shops & railway premises:		
Inspections	112	34
Visits	57	77
Pet stores	3	3
Public houses	8	1
Rats and mice	7	-
Samples submitted:		
Ice-cream	3	-
Milk (Biological test)	146	-
Milk (Methylene blue test)	95	-
Milk (phosphatase test)	20	-
Milk (Turbidity test)	9	-
Water, etc	59	-
Slaughterhouses	233	1
Shops Act	-	31
Smoke control areas	1903	524
Smoke observations	9	-
Verminous premises	6	-
Verminous articles	2	-
Water supply	4	-
Waste water conversions	108	69

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Inspections and re-inspections of premises registered under the Act continued during the year, when 280 visits were undertaken. Eleven new registrations were accepted during the year, but with seven premises ceasing to be registrable, the net increase was four registrations, making a total of 335 premises on the register at year end.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at year end.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	5	71	34
Retail shops	4	230	97
Wholesale shops and warehouses	1	18	6
Catering establishments and canteens	1	16	9
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	11	335	146

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 280

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY

WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	397
Retail shops	919
Wholesale departments and warehouses	106
Catering establishments and canteens	170
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	1595
Total Males	653
Total Females	942

No applications for exemption from certain of the provisions of the Act was received during the year.

The following table shows the nature of the 70 defects found and 176 defects remedied during 1966:

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Type of defect	Found	Remedied
<u>Cleanliness</u>		
Dirty walls and/or ceiling	1	2
Defective ceiling plaster	1	-
Dirty floor	-	1
<u>Overcrowding</u>	-	1
<u>Temperature</u>		
Absence of indicating thermometer	8	19
Inadequate heating	1	6
<u>Lighting</u>		
Inadequate lighting	1	-
<u>Sanitary accommodation</u>		
Absence of separate sanitary accommodation	-	1
Absence of roof	1	-
Absence of door	-	2
Defective door	-	2
Absence of door lock	-	2
Lack of artificial lighting	5	17
Lack of intervening ventilated space	1	-
Lack of free space in intervening ventilated space	-	2
Lack of indicating signs	-	2
Dirty water closet compartment	1	9
Dirty intervening ventilating space	1	-
Defective water closet pedestal	-	1
Defective water closet seat	1	-
Defective urinal	1	-
Absence of flush to urinal	1	-
Absence of toilet paper	-	1
<u>Washing facilities</u>		
Absence of wash hand basin	1	-
Absence of hot water	4	15
<u>Drinking water</u>		
Inadequate supply	-	1
<u>Floors, passages and stairs</u>		
Dangerous floor	4	9
Dangerous floor covering	3	9
Dangerous staircase	1	1
Defective stair treads	3	6
Absence of handrail	5	11
Defective handrail	2	1
Unguarded open steps	2	1
Obstruction of stairway/passage	2	2

Type of defect	Found	Remedied
<u>Machinery</u>		
Absence of guard to fan	-	1
Absence of guard to machine	-	1
Absence of guard to 'fridge motor	2	2
Dangerous use of electric kettle	1	-
Excessive noise of 'fridge motor	1	-
<u>First Aid</u>		
Absence of complete first aid box	5	18
<u>Information for employees</u>		
Absence of abstract of Act	10	31

One notice of accident was received during the year: this affected a male employee in a retail shop, and was not fatal. The injured person slipped whilst he was polishing a shop floor with liquid wax, and sustained injuries to his head, back and shoulders.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The No. 1 Smoke Control Area, embracing almost 600 dwellings, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in March, and came into operation during the year on 1st October. After the pre-confirmation trouble, referred to in last year's report, the process of bringing the Order into operation went comparatively smoothly. Difficulties did arise, but answers were found to every problem, and the close of the year saw Nelson's first smoke control area in operation. If and when time permits, it is hoped to give more detailed information in a separate report.

During the year, the Council gave further consideration to its future policy on smoke control, and it was surprising but nevertheless most gratifying to be told that clean air was now considered top priority. The original plan of converting the urban part of the district to smokelessness in fourteen years was suddenly judged to be far too slow a rate of progress, and "yesterday" became the operative date for the scheme.

After consultation with all the interested parties, the Department was able to offer a programme which would in six years achieve the goal of a smoke-free Nelson. It only needed a slight re-shuffle of the order of precedence of areas in Committee, and the Department found itself embarked upon what promises to be an exhilarating whirlwind ride through the paper-work, foot-work, and night-work of bringing 12,000 houses into smoke control in six years.

It would be nice to have only smoke control to deal with, but other aspects of public health have a habit of intruding upon one's time. The appointment in November of a temporary Technical Assistant proved vital in ensuring the smooth running of the programme, as he was able to survey the third smoke control area whilst resident staff brought into being the second smoke control area.

This No.2. Smoke Control Order had been made during August, and confirmed, without objection having been raised, on the 25th October. From then until year end (and for many months to follow), the Department was knee-deep in paper and shoulder-deep in callers. This last factor clearly showed the need for an interview room, where private discussions could really be private. Committee approval to a reorganisation of premises to provide an interview room was later to be given.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The three public swimming baths and pools are owned by the Corporation. An open air pool is maintained at Marsden Park, and is in use throughout the season. All-the-year-round bathing facilities are provided in the Public Baths in Bradley Road, where, in addition to eighteen slipper baths, there are two plunge baths with a total capacity of 92,000 gallons. At both premises the necessary changing rooms, etc. are provided.

At the Open Air Pool, the treated town mains water supply is used, and continuous filtration is in operation. This is based on a six-hourly cycle.

Town mains water is also used at the Public Baths. Filtration, by alumina ferric and common soda, and continuous flow chlorination, is carried out at the rate of 400 gallons per minute, giving an average turnover of $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours. This cycle can be speeded up on either bath if necessary.

Tests are made several times per day to ensure a chlorine content of 0.3 - 0.5 p.p.m. and a pH value of 6.9 - 7.2.

Bacteriological examination of samples of bath water was carried out on 40 occasions, when all but one sample yielded a satisfactory result.

DISINFESTATION.

Five dwellings, one of which was owned by the local authority, were disinfested during the year following the discovery of fleas or bugs. Other insect pests found included cockroaches, silverfish, and golden spider beetles, when many householders took advantage of the free insecticide available in the Department to carry out any treatment themselves.

RODENT CONTROL.

One full-time rodent operative is employed by the Director of Cleansing, and the following table shows the work undertaken in this connection during the year.

	Type of Property	
	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	Agricultural
	Dwelling-houses.	
No. of properties in district	16,074	41
No. of properties inspected	814	-
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by;		
Rats	156	-
Mice	235	-
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/ or mice for reasons other than notification	-	-
No. of infested by - rats	-	-
mice	-	-

SCHOOLS.

Conditions at the 24 schools remained satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades established within the district.

FACTORIES ACT 1961.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1.2.3.4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	19	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which 7 is enforced by Local Authority	132	24	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total	147	43	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To. H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	-	-

No notification of outworkers was received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are no such premises within the district.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

Three premises are registered under the Act.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS.

The officers appointed under the Act are members of the Lancashire Constabulary, and Chief Superintendent Beardsworth reports only one case of animal disease, namely Fowl Pest, occurring in district during the year, No movement licences were issued.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

As in former, and no doubt future years, the conversion of the remaining waste water closets to fresh water closets is the chief requirement of the district. It is estimated that 3,135 tipplers still exist. There can be no doubt that the grant of £10 towards the cost of conversion has persuaded many people, both owners of tenanted property and owner-occupiers, to abolish these insanitary closets. 146 waste water closets were converted during the year.

S E C T I O N E

H O U S I N G

HOUSING

During the year 233 dwellings were inspected for housing defects, when 121 were found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation by reason of the 344 defects found. In connection with housing matters a total of 196 notices were served, seventy of these being statutory notices of which 29 related to drainage. Defects remedied during 1966 numbered 261.

Survey of the twelfth post war clearance area was carried out towards the end of the year, an area including 49 houses in Scarlett Street and Garfield Street. An Official Representation in respect of this property was later made in February 1967, and accepted by the Council. However the Department was not so fortunate with its No.11 clearance area, covering 28 houses. This, after being represented in mid 1965 as being unfit for human habitation, had still to be considered by the Council, at year end, and even after two years in mid 1967, there had been no decision which would lead to decent housing being made available to the unfortunate families involved.

The following table shows defects found and remedied.

	<u>Found:</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Found in 1965</u>
	<u>During 1966</u>		<u>Remedied in 1966</u>
<u>Roofs etc</u>			
Defective roof	37	26	8
Defective chimney	12	8	-
Defective eavesgutters	35	18	10
Defective rainwater downspout	37	19	11
<u>Walls, external</u>			
Defective pointing	8	2	2
Defective damp proofing	14	9	2
Defective ventilator	-	-	1
<u>Doors</u>			
Defective door/doorframe	9	5	2
Defective weatherbar	10	6	2
<u>Windows</u>			
Defective window frame/sash	13	2	2
Defective cill	2	1	1
Defective pointing	6	2	3
Broken sashcords	2	1	2
Broken glazing	2	1	1
<u>Ceilings</u>			
Defective ceiling plaster	13	4	2
<u>Walls internal</u>			
Defective wall plaster	20	2	6
<u>Floors</u>			
Defective flag floor	4	-	1
Defective wood floor	6	1	1
<u>Staircases</u>			
Defective handrail	1	-	-
<u>Firegrates, flues etc.</u>			
Defective firegrate	-	-	1
Defective fireback	-	-	1

	<u>Found:</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Found in 1965</u>
	<u>During 1966</u>		<u>Remedied in 1966</u>
<u>Sinks, baths etc</u>			
Defective sink	2	-	-
Defective sink waste pipe	7	4	2
Defective tap	1	-	1
<u>Drainage</u>			
Defective drainage	6	6	-
Defective soilpipe	1	-	1
Defective dishbrick	3	2	-
Obstructed drainage	27	26	3
<u>Sanitary accommodation</u>			
Defective roof	5	2	-
Defective wall	5	-	3
Defective doorframe	10	3	3
Defective/absent closet seat	2	1	2
Defective water closet flush	3	2	1
Dirty water closet pedestal	2	1	-
<u>Yards</u>			
Defective yard surface	2	1	1
Defective yard steps	2	1	-
Defective yard walls	3	-	1
Defective yard gate	5	3	1
Dirty yard surface	1	1	1
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Premises not secure against trespass	7	5	-
Accumulation of refuse	13	12	3
Defective fuel store door.	4	2	-
Dangerous electric lighting	2	1	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-		
(i) By the Local Authority	-	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities	-	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons	19	-
Total No. of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year	1670	
Inspections of dwellings during the year:-		
(i) (a) Total No. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	233	
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	776	
(c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	121	
(ii) Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:-		
(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	12	
(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	77	

Houses Demolished:

<u>In Clearance Areas:-</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under s.43(2), Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas:-

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under s.16 or s.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the M.D.H.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-

Unfit Houses Closed:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Under s.16 (4) s.17(1) and s.35 (1) Housing Act, 1957, and s.26, Housing Act, 1961.	-	-	-
(2) Under s.17(3) and s.26, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under s.18 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(1) After informal action by local authority	-	-
(2) After formal notice under s.9 and s. 16 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
(3) After formal notice under Public Health Acts	-	-

Unfit houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):-Position at end of year:-

	<u>No. of Houses (1)</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)</u>
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sc. 34 or 53	-	-

Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	<u>No. of Houses (1)</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1) (2)</u>
Houses in Clearance areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-

Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions)
Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants etc.

	<u>No. of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected in schemes of -</u>	
Action during year :-	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
(1) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	-	-
(ii) Approved by local authority	-	-
(iii) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	11
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry	-	11
(v) Work completed	-	1
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above	-	-
(vii) Any other action taken under the Acts	-	-

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 -
Standard Grant

Action during year:-	<u>No. of Dwellings or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Applications submitted to local authority:-	
(1) Full standard	272
(2) Reduced standard	-
(b) Total applications approved by local authority:-	
(1) Full standard	272
(2) Reduced standard	-
(c) Work completed	252
(d) Particulars of any action relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings	-

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES

As in previous years, there is no shortage of housing accommodation. According to the Rate Book, the situation at year end showed over 350 vacant dwellings, a figure which has been fairly constant over a number of years. In the main, the type of house likely to remain unoccupied for a long term is the older terraced house.

There were 1670 Council owned dwellings at year end, for which there were 444 active applications, over one third of the applications being for old folks' bungalows.

The following table shows the requirements of applicants for Council dwellings.

	<u>At commencement of 1966</u>	<u>At end of 1966</u>
No. of active applications.	437	444
<u>Type of house required</u>		
2 bedroom type	108	138
3 bedroom type	89	108
4 bedroom type	-	-
Old Folks' Bungalow	175	145
Flat	24	19
Disabled Persons' bungalows	6	14
Aged Persons' houses	8	13

OVERCROWDING

Four cases of alleged overcrowding were investigated, three of which were not statutorily overcrowded. The overcrowded family were applicants for a Council house.

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Milk sampling continued during the year, when 375 samples of retailed milk were taken by officers of the Lancashire County Council and your own officers. Eighty five of these samples were examined by the County Analyst: none were deficient in fat or non-fatty solids, but one sample was found to contain penicillin. Milk samples taken by this Department are shown in the table below.

Total no. of samples submitted For Biological Examination 146	Results		
	Positive	Negative	No result
(a) Tuberculosis	-	76	19
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test	21	103	20
(c) Brucellosis - Culture	9	23	7
(d) Brucellosis - Biological	5	75	19

Samples submitted for Statutory Tests	No. of samples	Results		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Raw milk				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	95	56	26	13
Heat Treated Milk				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	20	19	1	-
(b) Phosphatase Test	20	20	-	-
(c) Turbidity Test	9	9	-	-
(d) Colony County Test	-	-	-	-

FOOD INSPECTION

Various food stuffs containing foreign bodies were brought to the Department during the year, and examined by the County Analyst - ranging from crickets in canned fruit to paper in black pudding, more detailed information being given later in this section. One case not referred to the County Analyst related to a complaint of glass in lemon cheese - a closer examination showed the "glass fragments" to be sugar crystals.

Routine inspections of foodstuffs showed the following items to be unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered voluntarily.

<u>Type of Food</u>	<u>Containers</u>		<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs</u>
Meat	233			7	1	25	7
Fruit	329			7	2	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	202	1	4	3	9	7	
Fish	118			1	26	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Milk	5				4	5	
Miscellaneous	90			3	15	6	
Total	977	Total	2	1	1	1	0

MEAT INSPECTION

The 100% inspection of meat and offal at the one private slaughterhouse was maintained during the year when 5,249 animals were inspected, an increase of one third on the previous years' figure. Income to the local authority for meat inspection services also increased by £31 to £168.15.9.

	Cattle excl . Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	312	39	1	4661	236
Number inspected	312	39	1	4661	236
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	1	6	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	99	28	-	1217	11
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	31.7%	71.8%	100.0%	26.2%	4.7%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:-					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.8%
CYSTICERCI:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Meat and offal found to be diseased or parasitic amounted to just over 1 ton 13 cwt.

FOOD PREMISES

Almost 750 visits were made to premises where food is handled during the year, when the following contraventions were noted.

<u>Found:</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Found in 1965</u>
<u>During 1966</u>		<u>Remedied in 1966</u>

Structural defects

Defective wall surface	3	1	1
Defective door	-	-	1
Defective ceiling	2	-	1
Defective floor	1	-	-
Defective wc comp. walls	1	-	-
Absence of i.v.s.	1	-	-

	<u>Found:</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Found in 1965</u>
	<u>During 1966</u>		<u>Remedied in 1966</u>
<u>Hygiene defects</u>			
Defective sink	1	1	1
Defective sink waste pipe	-	-	1
Absence wash hand basin	1	-	1
Insufficient hot water supply	3	-	1
Defective geyser	-	-	2
Want of redecoration	3	2	3
Dirty floor	-	-	1
Dirty equipment	-	-	3
Defective equipment	1	-	1
Inadequate food protection	1	-	1
Inadequate clothing locker	5	3	2
Dirty w.c. compartment	1	1	2
Unnecessary materials in food room	5	2	-
Animals in food room.	1	-	1

No. of food premises, by type of business, in district at year end:

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	162
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including wet fish, game, etc)	42
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc)	3
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked preserved meats, tripe, etc).	55
Bakers and/or confectioners	69
Fried fish shops	26
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc	68
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, resturants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	54
Others	12

No. of food premises registered

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislations under which Registration effected</u>	<u>No of inspections for registered premises during year</u>
	<u>No. registered at end of year</u>	
Butchers	Lancs. Cty C1.	35
Bakers and Confectioners/Mixed	(Rivers Bd &	52
Baking and Catering/Cafe.	General Powers	2
Mixed and Grocery	Act. 1938. - s.	7
Fish friers	116 or Food &	-5
Cooked Meats, etc.	Drugs Act.1955	5
	s. 16.	
	Totals	101
		200

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

I am indebted to Dr S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples obtained under the provisions of the Act by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

A total of 160 samples were obtained, comprising 85 milk samples (4 of which were Channel Island Milk samples) and 75 others as follows:-

1 table salt	1 desiccated coconut
1 meat & vegetables, canned	1 pork luncheon meat, opened can.
1 sugar	1 dairy ice-cream
1 meat, canned	2 ice-cream
1 sauce	1 honey
2 vinegar	1 tapioca
2 white pepper	1 jam
3 tea	1 drinking chocolate
1 fruit, dried	1 rice, canned
2 soup dried	1 yoghurt
2 butter	1 black pudding (part)
3 lard	1 bread (dietary loaf)
1 blancmange powder	1 pickles
1 health salts	4 fruit, canned
1 boric acid powder b.p.	2 sterilised cream
3 custard powder	1 castor sugar
1 curry powder	1 malt & milk beverage
1 Icipen 'V' tablets	2 sweets
1 laxative preparation	1 fruit in jelly
1 diabetic table jelly	1 cough syrup
1 margarine	1 cough linctus
1 syrup	1 indigestion lozenges
1 barley	1 zinc ointment b.p.
4 vegetables, dried	1 flavouring essence
1 epsom salts	1 edible cake decorations
1 milk, condensed, full cream, unsweetened	1 oatmeal
1 cooking fat	1 breakfast cereal
1 suet	1 ice-lollies

ICE CREAM

Three samples of locally manufactured ice cream all gave satisfactory results when examined bacteriologically.

EGG PASTEURISATION PLANTS

There are no such premises in the district and no samples of liquid egg were obtained during the year.

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